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Koreans Riot in Kwangju Army Continues Arrests of Foes

By William Chapman

SEOUL, May 19 (WP) — More than 100 dissidents have been seized and many more have gone into hiding to avoid arrest since the South Korean military crackdown began, according to reliable sources in the dissident community. The number of arrests is about four times greater than the military has acknowledged and is steadily increasing as nighttime raids continue.

Many of those seized are professors and religious leaders who are veteran dissidents and others are student leaders suspected of having been involved in the major demonstrations last week.

Meanwhile, troops operating under martial law authority continued today to suppress the latest attempts to hold demonstrations against the government. In the provincial capital of Kwangju, thousands of students and citizens filled the streets most of the day and finally were dispersed by paratroopers and other forces.

According to reports reaching Seoul tonight, the government crackdown in Kwangju was the most violent confrontation since the military takeover, pitting paratroopers and riot police against both students and citizens. Reports of the number of demonstrators varied from 15,000 to 50,000.

The large protests began in sympathy for the beating of several student demonstrators by paratroopers last night and this morning, according to reports available in Seoul. Some of the demonstrators turned to violence this afternoon. A commercial television station that the demonstrators believed was being used by military officers was partly burned and at least five television crew automobiles were set afire.

Two accounts of the confrontation that reached Seoul tonight said that many students and citizens were beaten severely by paratroopers.

[United Press International said that reports from Kwangju told of numerous injuries but no figure was immediately available. A witness said that the streets looked like a battlefield. The reports said that paratroopers charged into the demonstrators and clubbed those they could get with the butts of their M-16 rifles. On several occasions soldiers isolated from other troops were grabbed by protesters and beaten. The protesters hurled Molotov cocktails at automobiles.]

[When hundreds of paratrooper reinforcements arrived, the protesters began fleeing down narrow streets, chased by the soldiers. Witnesses said that a man and woman in the crowd, with blood on their faces, were dragged away by the troops. The reports from Kwangju said that the soldiers restored order four hours after the fighting began.]

The demonstration in Kwangju was the only sizable protest against 1977 until it began rumbling on March 27. Before Mount St. Helens erupted, the last volcano to erupt in the contiguous 48 states was California's Mount Lassen in 1914-17. The flowing mud had the consistency of wet cement and moved at 50 mph, pushing floodwaters before it, sweeping up cars and houses and snapping concrete-and-steel bridges.



Mount St. Helens in Washington erupts in ash and smoke.

Volcano's Eruption Kills 5 in Washington

VANCOUVER, Wash., May 19 (AP) — Volcanic ash darkened the sky over parts of Washington, Idaho and Montana today after Mount St. Helens erupted, killing at least five persons and forcing thousands to flee a mile-wide wall of steaming mud. Twenty-one were missing.

The abrasive ash, which prompted health warnings, fell half an inch deep on the ground at Missoula, Mont., 500 miles away, after yesterday's eruption. A plume of steam and ash was still billowing 14,000 feet high from a crater a half-mile wide today, but there was no sign of the rivers of mud, rock and gas that earlier had roared down the flanks of the volcano, 50 miles northeast of Vancouver. No lava flows were seen during the eruption.

The Covitz and Toulte rivers were dropping after being swollen by the mud flows, and a spokesman for the U.S. Forest Service said, "We hope we've seen the worst."

Search for Missing

Rescue helicopters were to search the sides of the mountain for the missing. The Red Cross estimated that between 2,500 and 3,000 people had been evacuated from the downstream town of Toutle and nearby low-lying areas, about 30 miles northwest of the mountain.

The explosion early yesterday knocked 1,300 feet off the top of the once snow-covered 9,677-foot peak, which had been quiet since 1857 until it began rumbling on

France, Russia Fail to Resolve Afghan Issue

By John Darnon

WARSAW, May 19 (NYT) — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France held five hours of talks today with President Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union, and left Warsaw without having come to any agreement on ways to solve the Afghanisthan crisis.

Moments before boarding his plane, the French president said that the controversial summit conference had achieved its objective of "permitting an exploration at the highest level" of the causes of current world tensions.

Some progress had been made, he said, on the idea of convening a major conference of "principal countries concerned" to discuss conflicts in Iran, Afghanistan and elsewhere.

Positions Diverge

But his aides conceded that on Afghanistan, the main topic of the talks, there was little understanding. The positions were far apart, said Jacques Blot, a spokesman for the Elysée Palace. He provided no details.

In joining Mr. Brezhnev at a round table in the Blue Room of Wilanow Palace, a 17th-century baroque summer residence for royalty, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing became the first Western head of state to meet with the Soviet leader since Soviet troops entered Afghanistan in late December.

The meeting, which was arranged amid great secrecy in Paris and Moscow, has brought some criticism from West European newspapers, although Western governments have reacted guardedly. Today, the West German government called it "a positive step" to reduce international tensions.

Aides to the French leader sought to depict the session not as an official summit conference that would end in a startling breakthrough but rather as an informal get-together to keep open lines of communication between East and West. They suggested that the meeting in Vienna on Friday between the U.S. secretary of state, Edmund Muskie, and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, had already broken the seal in ending Moscow's diplomatic isolation.

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"The meeting [today] achieved its objective, which was to permit a frank and complete exploration at the highest level since the events of Afghanistan," Mr. Blot said. "This exploration occurred. The differences were revealed."

Mr. Blot insisted that there was merit to the summit meeting because it "made clear the preoccupation and will to search for a political solution to the problem of Afghanistan." He said that Mr. Brezhnev made this point "with insistence."

The spokesman said that the two presidents, who were joined for much of the discussion by Edward Gierek, the Polish Communist leader, and their foreign ministers, engaged in deep discussion on other topics, with positive results.

Conference Date

The only one he cited was an appeal, raised last week by the Warsaw Pact nations, for a worldwide summit conference to deal with the causes of international tensions. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing indicated a preference for holding the conference in 1981 and limiting it to "the principal countries concerned." The Soviet leader reportedly was amenable.

At the airport, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that such a summit could be held only if there were no new initiatives that would aggravate tensions, an apparent reference to military adventures.

The French president has taken something of a political risk in coming to Warsaw. He widened the gap between Paris and Washington and resumed France's traditional role of being the member of the Western alliance most eager for closer relations with Moscow. He also upset some of his allies by not informing them of the meeting well in advance.

The fellow members of the European Economic Community were told of the summit at a meeting Saturday night in Naples. President Carter and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain were sent messages a few days ago, and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany was formally notified in a telephone call only yesterday.

"There was no consultation," said a spokesman for the British Foreign Office. "Our feelings are not for the record."

Boon's Reaction

However, the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, called the meeting a positive sign. Mr. Schmidt is expected to visit Moscow for talks with Mr. Brezhnev after the world economic summit conference in Venice June 22 and 23. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's meeting today will clearly reduce the political fallout from that trip.

Editorials in the European press have not been enthusiastic. The *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* of Munich, noting that France is not boycotting the Olympic Games in Moscow, said "that Moscow has chosen France as the Western partner in its game is not a mere accident."

Le Monde, the French daily, said that dialogue was usually a worthy cause, "but a dialogue of the deaf remains a dialogue of the deaf no matter at what level it takes place."

As if to dispel the criticism, members of the French delegation made a point of saying that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had stated France's position on Afghanistan in a "very clear manner" and had raised other topics of interest to the United States, including the insistence "that all countries do everything possible to work for the liberation of the [American] hostages in Iran."

Giscard Says Dialogue Achieved

SAXON-SION, France, May 19 (Reuters) — Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said tonight that he had not sought a diplomatic breakthrough to ease East-West tensions during his talks with Mr. Brezhnev, but a useful dialogue.

The summit had provided what he had sought, he said, after returning to France for a meeting here. He added: "I believe that a perfectly clear presentation of the deep reactions of Western opinion, and of France in particular, had not yet been made and understood."

"I believe that this presentation [at the summit conference] was made in such a way as to be taken into consideration by those with whom we spoke. This is the impression they gave me."

"I said at the start I was not looking for a breakthrough but that I wanted this conversation to be useful. I can tell you it was."



A policeman grabs a man who allegedly was looting a store in Miami.

Anti Violence Starts to Abate; 15; More Guardsmen Sent

May 19 (AP) — Violence is abating today and mobs gathered peacefully in the area where two rioting left at least dead. Some shooting continued and smoke came of the fires that

ment officers warned could resume at any moment. The acquittal of a black man, a death of a black man, and several others were scheduled to be held in the area where two rioting left at least dead.

A rally organizer was held "for the great who have suffered and make the greatest sacrifice."

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Revolutionary Angola Settles Into Decay

By David Lamb

LUANDA, Angola (LAT) — It is hard to believe now, but only a few years ago Luanda was known as the Rio de Janeiro of Africa. And Angola was a land of prosperity and abundance. Ask a Portuguese what life was like here then and he will smile, close his eyes and blow a kiss.

When Angola was a Portuguese colony, he will say, it was a far better place to live than Lisbon, with weekends spent on the beach eating fresh lobster and prawns, shops stuffed with gourmet foods and the latest European fashions. Luxury high-rise apartments overlooking the bay, summer homes at Lobito, and Luanda — ah, Luanda.

Luanda had 170 nightclubs and restaurants. It was built on hills that rose gently from the bay and the sidewalks were paved with mosaic tile, and the streets were wide and lined with trees. There were parks everywhere, neatly clipped and ablaze with flowers. The skyline, from the 25-story President Hotel to the 17th-century Dutch fort a few miles away, was like nothing anywhere else in Africa.

As recently as 1972, Angola grew 90 percent of its own food and was the world's fourth-largest coffee producer. It had oil, diamonds and iron and its annual industrial production topped \$400 million. It had 17 radio stations, 16 newspapers and 15 magazines.

Collapse of Empire

But all that was before the Portuguese empire — and Angola — collapsed, leaving in its wake here a Marxist revolutionary state.

More than any European power in Africa, Portugal, the poorest nation in Western Europe, had pursued a policy that guaranteed eventual disaster, not only for the em-

Stagnation and Neglect Haunt Streets Of Reputed 'Rio de Janeiro' of Africa

pire but for the future of its colonies as well. Places like Angola were the exclusive domain of white men who would stay on forever.

When independence came in 1975, after 15 years of rebellion, 98 percent of the Angolans were illiterate. There were few with any technical skills and virtually none with university degrees.

Most of the 750,000 Portuguese fled Angola — the whitest colony in black Africa at the time of independence. They took with them everything they could carry or ship — vehicles, telephones, typewriters, even the faucets from bathrooms.

Today you can still stand on the patio of the Panorama Hotel and gaze out across the bay at Africa's most beautiful skyline. But not much else is the same.

Empty Showrooms

The mosaic sidewalks have cracked and buckled, and garbage fills the streets. The luxury flats are occupied by squatters, and laundry flaps on the balconies. The odor of urine fills the corridors; rats scurry through the abandoned restaurants; torn and filthy awnings hang limply in the stifling afternoon heat. The parks are overgrown, the rusting frames of wrecked cars litter the streets.

A visitor is struck by the eerie notion that he has entered a ghost town. Block after block of stores are closed, their windows broken and boarded up. Elevators do not work. Cargo stands rotting at the port. Neon signs flash above IBM, Sony and Singer showrooms that have been empty

for five years. At the airport there are no taxis to meet passengers arriving from Lisbon, Moscow and Havana.

Indeed, after five centuries of Portuguese domination and five years of Marxist revolution guided by the Soviet Union, Angola is a fragile and wounded country in a state of utter deterioration.

A 2,000-mile trip through four Angolan provinces produced little evidence of anything save decay and stagnation, incompetence and inefficiency. Most of the people appear to be bored and obedient.

The Angolans, victims of both the past and the present, are a kind and proud people. And their country has the potential for considerable economic growth. Income from Gulf Oil Corp. production in the Angolan enclave of Cabinda is about \$5 million a day.

But, according to Western economic sources, 60 cents of every dollar earned goes either to the military or toward repaying Angola's debt to the Soviet Union. The coffee crop, now negligible, goes to Cuba, the fish to Russia. There are more than 40,000 soldiers and civilians from Communist countries here and none of them came for free. For every Cuban teacher, for example, the Angolan government reportedly pays Havana \$600 a month.

Angola has not published a budget since 1977. The same applies to its year-to-year development plan. The once-flourishing press has dwindled to two government newspapers and a single radio station, and Angolans learn only what the ruling party thinks they should know. An estimated 2,000 people who have dared to speak or

act independently are in prison. All decisions are made at the top, and the people, whose opinions are never sought, take part in the democratic process only to the extent of following orders.

No Prestige Projects

Unlike many African governments, Angola's has never wasted money on flashy prestige projects, and corruption is virtually nonexistent. The government has encouraged the emergence of an egalitarian society where black and white, rich and poor, enjoy no special privileges. Cabinet ministers live modestly on salaries of \$800 a month — although they do have access to whiskey, cars and food not available to most Angolans.

But the handful of revolutionary zealots in the government of Jose Eduardo dos Santos is fighting what appears to be an impossible battle.

Angolans can buy food at government shops but only if they have a card that shows they are employed. They need permission to change addresses or to travel. They are allowed to leave Angola once every three years, but getting an exit visa takes six or seven months, and no individual may take more than the equivalent of \$75 out of the country.

"We're producing 600 tires a day, but God knows how we're doing it," said an executive at General Tire and Rubber Co. of Akron, Ohio, the only U.S. manufacturer operating here. "The workers come in the morning and push the buttons and if everything works, fine. If it doesn't, they just go home."

"Angola, Angola, Angola," said a navy lieutenant, throwing up his hands in exasperation when most of his men failed to show up the other day for a training exercise. "What is this thing we have created?"

Soviet Union Sees White House As Unpredictable, Inconsistent

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, May 19 (NYT) — "Who runs the foreign policy of the U.S.A.?" The question, a headline in Pravda last week, has been asked in Moscow since early in the Carter administration.

For too long, as the Russians see it, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's hard-line national security adviser, has had the upper hand, steering U.S. policy deliberately toward a new and more dangerous cold war, despite intellectual course corrections by former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

There was, therefore, a sense of potential opportunity in Moscow when Edmund Muskie was named as Mr. Vance's replacement. The Russians have, in effect, written off Mr. Brzezinski and President Carter as negotiating partners. As they saw it, Mr. Muskie's first meeting in Vienna last week with Andrei Gromyko, who has been the Soviet for-

eign minister for 23 years, was a test of the newest member of an administration that they regard as unpredictable, inconsistent and insecure, and that they treat publicly with undisguised contempt.

The Russians do not welcome disarray in U.S. policy any more

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than Washington's allies do, but they try to exploit it. Even with U.S. humiliations in Iran and setbacks to U.S. peacekeeping efforts in the Middle East, the Soviet efforts have had only limited success.

Afghanistan

On Afghanistan, although the allies have not gone along with all the U.S. countermoves, they are coming to recognize the fundamental question: How to counter Soviet expansionism in an age when Moscow has global strategic parity with Wash-

ington? The Russians, in their insecurity, are attempting to portray all those who would resist them as cold warriors and all those who favor accommodation as realists. The Carter administration is definitely not in the latter group.

Things had deteriorated so far in the months before Mr. Vance's resignation that Soviet officials were asking their U.S. contacts in Moscow about Ronald Reagan's presidential chances. "Anybody but Carter" was the message. "We cannot talk with this administration," an insider said. "At least we know what to expect from conservative Republicans. We began to doubt, after all, with President Nixon." What would happen if Mr. Reagan as president made good his threat to hold Cuba hostage until Soviet troops withdrew from Afghanistan, he said, was just a theoretical question.

There is of course no sympathy in Moscow for the view that Soviet actions in Afghanistan and elsewhere, rather than Washington's reactions, are responsible for the deterioration in bilateral relations.

The official Soviet line, echoed at the Warsaw Pact meeting last week, is that the intervention in Afghanistan was merely a response to an appeal from a friendly government about to be dismembered by U.S.- and Chinese-led mercenaries. It adds that Mr. Carter, needing an issue for his re-election campaign, then exploited this friendly assistance to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria, sabotage the ratification of the strategic arms treaty that he and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev signed in Vienna last June, and embark on an arms spending spree.

Approval Needed

Propaganda aside, apparently the only way that Soviet-U.S. relations can be repaired is for the U.S. Senate to ratify the treaty. The Russians want the SALT negotiations to be the cornerstone of their U.S. policy for the first three years of the Carter administration and ratification is now the sine qua non for continued discourse.

Meanwhile, Moscow is trying to drive wedges between Washington and its allies in Europe and Asia, to convince them that their interests lie in separate relationships with Moscow. However, even with Mr. Carter acting as his own worst enemy at times, this approach has brought only limited results. NATO held together last week in demanding the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

But in other areas of the world, U.S., European and Asian interests diverge, giving the Soviet Union stronger potential leverage. On Iran, there is Western disunity on applying sanctions to try to force release of the U.S. hostages, and there was dismay in the alliance over the administration's unsuccessful attempt to free them by force.

The Russians, under criticism by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini for their intervention in Muslim Afghanistan, are trying to recoup by supporting him on the hostage issue. They are offering Iran land routes across Siberia to Pacific ports in case of a U.S. blockade in the Gulf. Eventually, Moscow may hope to help Iran's Communist Tudeh Party to power.

In the Middle East, the United States finds itself alone in backing Israeli-Egyptian negotiations over Palestine — "separate deals" in Soviet parlance — and failure could restore Moscow to what it keeps saying it is, the natural ally of all the Arab states. Support for the Arab cause in Palestine did not prevent the intervention in Afghanistan last winter, and it was probably with that in mind that the Russians endorsed a proposal out of Kabul last week to normalize relations with Muslim Iran and Pakistan as a prelude to withdrawal.

Maine Senator Sworn In

WASHINGTON, May 19 (Reuters) — Federal Judge George Mitchell was sworn in today as a senator from Maine to replace Edmund Muskie, who resigned to become secretary of state.

Iran Asks Islamic Ministers To Condemn U.S., Russia

By Marvinne Howe

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, May 19 (NYT) — Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh urged Islamic nations today to condemn both the United States' "aggression" in Iran and the Soviet Union's in Afghanistan.

His attacks reflected the increasing tendency of the Islamic foreign ministers' conference to equate and condemn equally the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan with the U.S. military and economic moves to obtain the release of the American hostages in Iran.

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Morocco presented a draft resolution strongly condemning "the American military aggression against Iran" as well as "the threat of force or any form of international interference or imposition of economic sanctions." The draft resolution on Afghanistan has not been made public, but it is expected to condemn the Soviet intervention in equally strong terms and demand the total withdrawal of Soviet troops.

The Iran draft attacked "the great powers" on several counts, clearly aimed at the United States as well as the Soviet Union. It deplored the increased naval activity of the superpowers in the Indian Ocean and "the great powers' acquisition and expansion of military bases" in the region.

Turning Point

The Iranian foreign minister's relatively even-handed speech marked a turning point in the conference, diplomatic sources said. The Soviet Union bore the brunt of the attacks at the last Islamic foreign ministers conference, called in January in response to the Soviet drive into Afghanistan, but the United States was expected to be the main target this time because of its moves against Iran.

The principal question among the conference officials was whether Iran would side with the conference hardliners, known as the Steadfast Front, in muting criticism or even supporting the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. With his declaration, however, Mr. Ghotbzadeh made it clear that Iran would not.

He denounced the Soviet Union's armed intervention as "a flagrant violation of international law carried out in total disrespect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan."

Yesterday, the Iranians had brought a group of anti-Soviet Afghan guerrilla leaders into the conference as members of their official delegation.

"Never has Iran taken such a

confrontational position against the Soviet Union," one Western diplomat remarked.

UN Visit Limited

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 19 (Reuters) — Iran today told Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that a member of the UN commission of inquiry on Iran who is due to return to Tehran shortly would not be able to discuss the solution of the hostage crisis.

The United Nations announced on Saturday that the commission's Syrian member, Adib Dardari, would leave soon for Tehran to discuss the completion of the commission's mandate, including its report. In a cable to Mr. Waldheim, Mr. Ghotbzadeh said that it had been agreed that one or two members of the commission would visit Tehran to complete the investigation. The cable added: "As it has been stated on numerous occasions, no discussion shall take place with the commission or its members concerning the solution of the crisis between Iran and the U.S."

Afghan Solution Seen Nearer

NEW DELHI, May 19 (AP) — Indian Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe, returning here after a three-day visit to Kabul, said today that the Afghanistan crisis is "nearer a solution." Mr. Sathe offered his assessment without elaboration after conferring with President Babrak Karmal and other Afghan leaders.

British Debate on Sanctions

LONDON, May 19 (Reuters) — Opposition Labor Party members today forced an emergency debate in Parliament on the EEC sanctions against Iran, which they said went further than had been agreed in Britain's House of Commons last week. The debate is to be tomorrow.

Many Labor politicians and some Conservatives said the government had not told them earlier that the sanctions would apply retroactively to deals agreed since Nov. 4, when the U.S. hostages were taken by student militants in Tehran.

Libya, Algeria, Indonesia Raise Oil Price \$1-\$2

NEW YORK, May 19 (UPI) — Libya, Algeria and Indonesia raised their oil prices today by between \$1 and \$2 a barrel. The increases by the three members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, who are major U.S. suppliers of foreign oil, followed by less than a week Saudi Arabia's increase of its prices by \$2 a barrel, bringing its basic crude to \$28 a barrel.

Libya, the second-largest source of foreign crude for the United States, raised prices \$2 a barrel, effective last Thursday, boosting its principal crude to \$36.12 a barrel, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reported in New York.

Algeria, the United States' fourth-largest foreign supplier, increased prices \$1 a barrel, effective last Friday, with the price of its basic oil now \$38.21 a barrel, according to oil industry sources in Tokyo.

In Jakarta, Indonesia, the state-owned Pertamina oil company said that its prices would rise by an average \$2 a barrel, effective tomorrow; its basic crude would rise to \$31.50 a barrel. Indonesia is the sixth-largest supplier to the United States.

26 Killed in Philippines

MANILA, May 19 (UPI) — Armed men, believed to be Muslim rebels, killed 26 persons in the southern Philippines last week, press reports said today.



Unidentified woman and two men are among four Red Brigades members arrested in Naples.

4 Terrorists Held After Naples Killing

ROME, May 19 (NYT) — A Christian Democratic politician, Pino Amato, was ambushed and killed on a narrow street in Naples today. Four of his suspected assailants were pursued and eventually blocked by police.

The suspects — three men and a woman — surrendered after a gun battle in front of the provincial government building. One was wounded during the chase. They declared themselves to be members of the Red Brigades terrorist organization. They told police that they were political prisoners and would not answer questions. At least two others escaped.

It was the first time since political violence in Italy reached its current pitch about four years ago that police were able to capture suspects immediately after an ambush. This was the first major attack believed to have been carried out by the Red Brigades in Naples.

Fabrizio Pedr, a Red Brigades member and the first leading terrorist to cooperate with police, told

investigators several weeks ago that the Red Brigades were about to form a column, or military unit, in Naples and another in Venice for the first time.

A week ago, the regional head of the anti-terrorist police in the Venice region was murdered as he drove to work in Mestre, the industrial city on the mainland opposite Venice. A leading industrialist was killed in the same city in January. The two killings, both claimed by the Red Brigades, were the first in that area in several years.

Naples had been largely free of political violence until now because, in the early and mid-1970s, when the founders of the Red Brigades went underground, they left southern Italy to another terrorist organization, NAR, which stands for the Armed Proletarian Nucleus.

NAP was less cohesive and well-led than the Red Brigades. Most of its leading members were arrested or killed and it has not been active for the last three years.

Paratroops, Students Battle in Kwangju

(Continued from Page 1)

ment under martial law proclamations that prohibit all dissent. About 200 students staged a brief protest march in central Seoul demanding an end to martial law this evening but were quickly dispersed by tear gas and the arrival of troops and riot police. About six were seized.

Several members of the National Assembly attempted to enter the

halls of that legislature today but were turned away by troops. The Martial Law Command has banned the assembly from meeting. It was scheduled to convene tomorrow morning.

Troops and armored vehicles were scattered around Seoul at newspaper offices, public buildings and other key centers of activity.

Since the sweeping martial law orders were announced yesterday,

authorities have acknowledged the arrest of only 26 persons, including Kim Dae Jung, the veteran opposition leader, and former Premier Kim Jong Pil, president of the majority Democratic Republican Party in the National Assembly. He succeeded President Park Chung Hee, who was assassinated last October, in the party post.

But sources in the dissident community said today that they had verified the arrest of 105 persons, not including a half-dozen political figures and former government officials taken in for investigation of alleged corruption. Many more have gone into hiding in Seoul and other cities because they feared that they would be arrested. Some of them fled their homes when they noticed plainclothesmen approaching or standing on nearby corners, the sources said.

The dissidents' tabulation includes five Protestant ministers, six Catholic priests, five university professors, five opposition members of the National Assembly, five religious lay leaders and more than 40 students. The others are persons with various occupations who have records of criticizing both the present government and the Park regime.

Many of those arrested were jailed frequently during Park's years in office and some of them had been released only a few months ago when Park's successors began a period of liberalization.

9-Mile Plume

The ash and hot gases spewed from the volcano in a plume that, at its height, was nearly nine miles high. It was spread by westerly winds.

At Missoula, falling ash reduced visibility to almost zero. The Montana Highway Patrol said that by nightfall all roads west and south of Missoula were closed.

Schools were closed in seven Montana communities including Missoula, Helena and Butte. The Montana Standard newspaper in Butte canceled home delivery to allow carriers to stay home.

"It's just like midnight," a spokesman for the sheriff's office said yesterday afternoon at Yakima, Wash., about 100 miles downwind. "All the street lights and neon signs have turned on. There is heavy smoke and ash — up to four inches of the sand-like stuff in some places."

The eruption was visible at Vancouver, Wash., and the air pressure of the first explosion was felt at Vancouver, B.C., more than 200 miles to the north.

Portuguese Premier Injured in Car Crash

LISBON, May 19 (Reuters) — Premier Francisco Sa Carneiro today canceled a European tour to return to Lisbon after suffering back injuries in a car crash shortly after his arrival in London last night, according to the Portuguese radio.

The radio quoted members of the premier's delegation in London as saying the 45-year-old premier was suffering from severe pains in his back and one of his hands. Mr. Carneiro had a serious car accident 10 years ago and suffers a spinal condition as a result. Anglo-Portuguese discussions on Portugal's application to join the European Economic Community continued without the premier.

Managua Names 2 New Members Of Ruling Junta

MANAGUA, May 19 (UPI) — Nicaragua yesterday replaced two members of the ruling junta who resigned last month.

Moises Hassan, a member of the Junta of National Reconstruction, said that the legislative State Council had named Rafael Cordoba and Arturo Cruz to the five-member junta.

Mr. Cordoba, 56, an attorney and a member of Nicaragua's Supreme Court, was a candidate for the junta when it was formed after Somoza rebels overthrew President Anastasio Somoza last July. Mr. Cruz, 58, an economist, was a member of the Group of 12, a coalition of intellectuals, clergymen and businessmen formed in 1977 to oppose the Somoza regime. He is now president of the Central Bank.

They will fill the seats of Violeta Chamorro and Alfonso Robelo, who resigned from the junta in April.

The appointments were made less than a week after members of the U.S. Congress said that they would not consider a \$75-million reconstruction loan to Nicaragua until two moderates were appointed to the junta. Mr. Hassan insisted, however, that the appointments were an internal decision made before the congressmen made their statements.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Japan Dissolves Lower House; June Vote

TOKYO, May 19 (NYT) — The government today dissolved the house of the Diet (parliament) to prepare for elections in both houses — the first time in postwar Japan that elections for both parliaments coincide.

The Liberal Democratic Party will defend thin majorities in both and if the government of Premier Masayoshi Ohira loses them it is the prospect of having to form a coalition, commentators said.

The party has governed since its formation in 1955, but its control of the legislature has steadily weakened because of scandals and recent failure to control inflation, now running at 6 percent. The government's decision to dissolve the lower house fell unexpectedly on a no-confidence vote introduced by the Party Friday.

Berber Students in Algeria to Go on Strike

ALGIERS, May 19 (AP) — University students in the Berber Kabylia decided today to go on strike until the government demands that the Berbers be recognized as a separate ethnic group.

The students at Tizi Ouzou College also demanded the release of Berber activists arrested during recent violence in Kabylia. The strike just began followed student unrest.

At Algiers University, posters went up on walls at the school of sciences denouncing the government for allegedly mistreating detainees. The posters claim the Berbers were charged inside instead of in a courtroom and that they were denied attorneys.

Salvadoran Crackdowns Reportedly Kill

SAN SALVADOR, May 19 (UPI) — A Catholic church spokesman today said government troops have killed at least 215 of most of them leftists and peasants — so far this month.

Acting archbishop of San Salvador, Mons. Arturo Rivera y Damas yesterday said that church officials have confirmed 215 of the number killed in El Salvador in the first two weeks of May, which exceeds that number. He said all the victims were "people of the popular [leftist] organizations."

Juan Ayala, president of El Salvador's Green Cross rescue group, had received reports that government forces killed at least 200 some of them peasants, in an offensive in the northern part of the country. He said the result of crackdowns on guerrilla bases.

Austria Commentators Deplore Rightists

VIENNA, May 19 (Reuters) — Austrian commentators today deplored the fact that 3.2 percent of the electorate voted for the National Front, a party that opponents have called neo-Nazi, in the elections yesterday.

Mr. Burger, 51, the candidate of the anti-German Democratic won 140,741 votes rather than the few thousand he was expected. President Rudolf Kirchschläger was re-elected with 79.9 percent vote.

"The honor of this peaceful election is the bitter realization that more than 3 percent of all Austrians are apparently not mistaking democracy," the Salzburger Nachrichten newspaper commented. They voted consciously for a candidate of the extreme right wing, harkening back to the worst experiences of the past, or they were to recognize that they should not automatically cross their first ballot sheet." Mr. Burger was first on the ballot, which is alphabetical.

Ugandan Minister Pledges Prompt Elections

KAMPALA, Uganda, May 19 (AP) — Uganda will hold free elections in December, or earlier, Foreign Minister Otunga Alii Kampala today in the first briefing given to foreign diplomats. Uganda military commission took power from President Godfrey Binaisa a week ago.

Mr. Alii, who was foreign minister under Mr. Binaisa, said his post in the new Cabinet announced yesterday, said the government was considering whether to ask the Commonwealth to send an election monitoring force.

He said the changes in government were "purely of an administrative" nature, did not affect foreign policy and were not "intended to individual." Milton Obote or any other former president has nothing to do with it. "Two top members of the military" support Mr. Obote, who has been in exile in Tanzania since being thrown by Idi Amin in 1971 but who plans to return to the country.

OECD Backs Turkey B To Curb Soaring Inflation

PARIS, May 19 (IHT) — Turkey appears to be on the right track in trying to dampen its soaring inflation, but in coming months the situation may worsen before it improves, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development reported today.

In its annual report on the Turkish economy, OECD warned Ankara that restoring growth to its deteriorating economy will largely depend on its ability to reduce the inflation rate, which in March rose 131.9 percent over March, 1979, the latest period for which official figures are available.

In February, the rate of increase was at the slightly higher level of 134.2 percent compared with February, 1979, according to OECD.

Although OECD reiterated its support for Turkey's economic reform program, announced Jan. 25 (the report termed it realistic), the agency said that, in an "initial period," the situation may in certain respects get worse before it gets better.

OECD shied away from projecting specific rates for 1980, but informed sources see the worsening price situation as probably continuing until at least the end of the year. "The first impact of the new measures will be to accelerate inflation," the report said, "and unemployment may rise somewhat."

OECD also declined to specify what Turkey's gross national product would look like in 1980, although it noted its growth "came almost to a standstill" at the end of last year and added that, "given the extent to which the situation [of the economy generally] has deteriorated, it will not be easy to turn it around."

Dealing with inflation effectively, OECD said, will require "firm policies over an extended period," which it urged should consist of restrictive budgetary and monetary policies from now on.

Assuming an increase in GNP and continuing financial aid from Western industrialized OECD suggests that the effect could "spark off disinflation," but for renewed economic growth the medium term must be "firmly and vigorously" implemented. Meanwhile, OECD expects a worsening of the current balance of payments in 1980 as Turkey's total 1980 is \$7.6 billion, the agency expects in 1980, will be \$7.5 billion, widening a trade deficit from \$2,179 to \$4.6 billion. Of Turkey's textile industry exports, which roughly half of Turkey's industrial sales, OECD expects a major obstacle is price policies among members. As part of a strategy what it termed a vital payments, OECD also urged the country intensify its efforts to supply of hard currency.

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Couple Show Chromosome Damage

N.Y. Toxic Dump: A Family's Nightmare

By Josh Barbanel

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., May 19 (NYT) — Leonard Whitenight did not plant flowers in his garden in the Love Canal neighborhood this year, and he no longer mows the lawn. "I'm sick of this canal, this city and this state," he said yesterday. "I just want to get away."

His wife, Phyllis, said that things were not so bad. "Thank God we haven't had the problems that other people have," she said, and then told of the removal of her cancerous left breast five years ago, her miscarriage and the deaths of six newborn birds she had kept in her basement.

The Whitenight family is one of 710 preparing for possible evacuation by federal authorities from a neighborhood that has been contaminated by 20,000 tons of highly toxic pesticides and solvents buried nearly 30 years ago in the never-completed Love Canal.

Tests released on Saturday showed that 11 of 36 residents studied had significant chromosome damage, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitenight were among them. A decision on whether to move the 710 families will be made, probably by Wednesday, after geneticists review the test results.

Firm Responds

Hooker Chemicals and Plastics Corp., which dumped the chemicals in the canal, yesterday called the results of the genetic testing preliminary and uncorroborated and said that action based on the findings would be unwarranted and would be a disservice to the residents of the area.

After learning of the chromosome damage, Mrs. Whitenight sat up through the night worrying about the return of her cancer and the health and safety of her five children. Yesterday, sitting in the kitchen of the three-bedroom ranch home that they hope to leave as soon as possible, the Whitenights recalled two years of fear, frustration and the helplessness of a nightmare beyond their control.

Mrs. Whitenight stepped out of the room, and her husband turned to a visitor. "I have broken down and cried," he said. "I have felt completely helpless." He added, "And you can go to any home over here and they can tell you the same story."

For the Whitenights, the story began in 1954, a year after Hooker decided the oblong-shaped canal to the Niagara Falls Board of Education for \$1 and a public school was built on the site. Mr. Whitenight built his house for \$15,500 on an 80-by-115-foot plot near a winding rural stream known as Black Creek.

Mrs. Whitenight, who despite her apparent calm said that she was shaking like a leaf inside, grew up in the neighborhood and recalled how "the boys" would swim nude in the muddy Love Canal.

In retrospect, the Whitenights clearly see what they believe is the imprint of the chemical contamination.

North Korean in Berlin

BERLIN, May 19 (AP) — East German leader Erich Honecker met today with Kang Ryang Uk, the vice president of North Korea, the ADN news agency reported.

Their daughter, Debbie, who is now 26, had constant throat infections, and at one time a rash appeared on her legs. The nurse at the school attributed it to using the wrong soap.

Mrs. Whitenight also began to notice that cancer became a topic of conversation on her street. At her last count, five women on the block had been treated for breast cancer. In addition, John Kenney, an 8-year-old boy who lived two doors away, died of kidney failure, and a neighbor has throat cancer.

But the Whitenights had been unaware of any danger prior to the declaration of a health emergency by the state in August, 1978. Mr. Whitenight, a printer by trade, held down three jobs at a time to meet the mortgage payments, and their sons fished for pickerel and bullheads in the creek.

Left Behind

When the emergency was declared, the Whitenights were not particularly alarmed. They assumed that the state would buy their home and they began looking for another place to live. But they were bewildered when, after 237 families were evacuated, they were left behind. They were assured that they were in no danger. "That's when we started getting angry," Mrs. Whitenight said. "We attended meetings after meetings and demonstration after demonstration and they said there was nothing wrong."

But Dr. Beverly Paigen, an environmental researcher at the Roswell Park Memorial Institute in Buffalo, began to examine the old streambeds and filled-in swamps in

the area including the swale beneath their home.

The researcher theorized that water bearing toxic chemicals was being carried from the canal site by the underground streams, and she found that miscarriages, birth defects and other ailments were clustered in the homes in these low-lying areas.

When they heard about her findings, the Whitenights recalled that 800 loads of fill had been dumped on their lot before they built their home, and the school behind their house was often soggy and filled with puddles.

During this time, the Whitenights said, frustration followed frustration. At one meeting, Mrs. Whitenight recalls, Dr. David Axelrod, the state health commissioner, told her that her fears about cancer on her street were not warranted because the cancer incidence there was no worse than anywhere else.

In December, 1978, the extremely toxic substance dioxin was found in a drainage trench on the Whitenights' street. Other toxic substances found in the canal area included benzene, chloroform, trichloroethylene and a pesticide, lindane. Eventually traces of the poison, which is contained in the defoliant Agent Orange, were found in Black Creek, where Mrs. Whitenight's children had played along with John Kenney.

As workers dug drainage ditches around the Love Canal dump, heavy fumes filled the neighborhood, causing rashes and coughs. The Whitenights and their neighbors demonstrated until they were moved into the hotels in Niagara Falls for eight weeks at the state's expense.

Last September, the school behind the Whitenights' home was closed. After a black substance which Mr. Whitenight reported was determined to be harmless fly ash, "at least on that day" — oozed out of the soggy infield, the Board of Education spent \$5,000 to dig it up and place a layer of plastic underneath.

\$5-Million Program

For its part, the state set up a \$5-million program to buy homes in the area and the Whitenights were told that they would receive \$36,500 for their home. But the program has been delayed by wrangling among local jurisdictions.

"No matter what happens everyone still says the area is safe," Mrs. Whitenight said. "First they tell us there is dioxin in the drainage ditches, and they tell us it is terribly dangerous and then they say the area is safe and there's no need to move out."



BRONZE BOYS — At first glance, the scene looks typical of everyday life in the Dutch town of Hoorn — three boys perched on a jetty wall watching harbor activity — but a closer look reveals figures cast in bronze, a sculpture that attracts, and often fools, the eyes of visitors to the town.

U.S., Europe Space Aides Try to Save Mission to Sun

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, May 19 (NYT) — West European space officials and the State Department have joined a battle in Congress to keep a U.S.-European space venture, the International Solar Polar Mission, from being canceled.

In its efforts to balance the federal budget, the House Appropriations Committee recently voted to end the \$320-million project, which would send two unmanned scientific spacecraft, one American and one European, to orbit the poles of the sun. The cancellation move came in trimming the budget for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Roy Gibson, director general of the 11-nation European Space Agency, said last week that the cancellation, if upheld by both houses of Congress, would be "a most unfortunate precedent" at a time when NASA and the European agency

were moving toward more cooperative ventures. It would be the first unilateral cancellation of an international space project.

In a letter to Robert Frosch, NASA administrator, Mr. Gibson said that the "fine cooperation built up between Europe and the U.S. in the space field could be immeasurably damaged in this way."

Mr. Gibson also said that the cancellation would cost the European agency \$27 million in immediate losses and would undermine its science program for several years. The losses include \$20 million already spent on the development of the European spacecraft and \$7 million more spent in developing scientific instruments.

In addition, Mr. Gibson said, the agency would be forced to pay a sizeable cancellation fee to the West German company that has the \$50-million contract to build the spacecraft.

Matthew Nimetz, undersecretary of state for science and technology, wrote last week to Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to express concern over the possible impact of a cancellation on relations with Western Europe.

He said that the action would "reinforce the position of those in Europe who have argued against the reliability of U.S. commitments in the past and would encourage the Europeans to seek even greater reliance on strictly European-developed technology."

The solar polar project was initiated in March 1979. Under the plan, the two spacecraft would be launched simultaneously from the space shuttle. They would carry out the first extensive exploration of the regions in the solar system above the plane in which the planets orbit.

Vote Will Not End Issue

Many Programs Conflict On Future of Quebecers

By Andrew H. Malcolm

MONTREAL (NYT) — Years ago a young editor named Pierre Elliott Trudeau met a gravel-voiced, chain-smoking broadcaster named Rene Levesque in a Canadian Broadcasting Corp. cafeteria here. Mr. Trudeau, now the prime minister of Canada and a staunch federalist, expressed an interest in having Mr. Levesque, now the premier of Quebec and a devout separatist, write for his elite journal.

"You talk very well," said Mr. Trudeau, "but can you write?" "It would require time," Mr. Levesque replied.

"Yes," Mr. Trudeau said in a sarcastic tone, "and ideas, I know."

The two men now clash again with their widely differing ideas on the future of Quebec within Canada or Canada without Quebec. But there are not the only ideas in the debate on the future of this nation's largest province.

Durham Report

There have been countless private and public studies and plans over many generations to resolve the cultural, linguistic and political conflicts ignited by the clash of England and France over this distant wilderness. It began when Louis Hebert, a Paris chemist, became the first French settler in North America in 1617. It was not resolved in 1763 with the end of the Seven Years' War and the Treaty of Paris, which formally erased French claims in British North America.

The famous Durham Report of 1839 — or infamous, depending on one's allegiances — failed in its effort to swamp French Canada by mixing it with English Canada. And the Quebec referendum tomorrow, which only authorizes negotiations on a so-called new deal, will not end the conflict.

Mr. Levesque and his followers in the separatist Parti Quebecois outlined their general goals for a semi-independent Quebec in a white paper published by the provincial government in November. In that passionate appeal to Quebec nationalism, Mr. Levesque rejected any possibility of returning Canada's already loose federal system to accommodate Quebec's aspirations.

"For generations and against all odds," the paper states, "we have maintained an identity that sets us apart in North America." Basically, his party's so-called sovereignty-association plan calls for full political sovereignty for Quebecers and economic and monetary association with the other nine provinces. Quebec's legislature, already called the National Assembly, would have the exclusive right to make laws and levy taxes within Quebec. In effect, existing Canadian laws would apply unless revoked or amended by Quebec.

Quebec would seek to become a member of the United Nations and, reserving the right to withdraw according to the rules of international law, generally would continue to abide by Canada's treaties in such areas as North American and North Atlantic defense systems and the St. Lawrence Seaway and would consider remaining in the Commonwealth.

Joint Court

Only Quebec courts would administer justice cases for a joint court to interpret a treaty of association with Canada. There would be no frontier police, and English and other minority rights would be guaranteed.

The plan would maintain existing Canadian economic and the free movement of goods and in and out of a sovereign Quebec, which would physically divide Canada into two parts. It also proposes a variety of defined community actions to handle matters of concern such as monetary policy.

Most of the other recent proposals Quebec deal with varying degrees in the existing federal structure while all recognize some of special status for the area, has a total area of more than 594,000 miles and a population of more than 6 million.

In January, 1979, the Task on Canadian Unity noted a nation was in what it called a state of emergency that required changes in governmental structure to persuade Quebecers that negotiations could be met in a structure.

It recommended the reduction of power to the provincial level, cultural powers for Quebec, and a restructured parliament with a restructured executive branch. It also recommended a new federal election in the last year of two national elections, that has sparked only comments.

Claude Ryan, leader of the Parti Quebecois, the opposition party in Quebec, said his own blueprint for change was "a new federal structure, a new constitution, a new language and culture, and a new society with all the attributes of a national community."

Authorities Cl Black Univers In South Africa

ALICE, South Africa (Reuters) — Fort Hare, South Africa's main university for black students, has been indefinitely closed today by government authorities after a boycott of students six hours to get off campus.

Students had refused to lecture in support of a protest against the government's racial inequality in education. The protest, known as the "Biko" protest, was named after the late anti-apartheid leader Steve Biko.

Students at Fort Hare, which is about 60 miles from Johannesburg, are the first to be closed. The university has a long history of being a center of resistance to apartheid.

The closure of the university is part of a series of actions taken by the government to suppress the anti-apartheid movement.

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LONDON, JUNE 19 & 20, 1980

Dr. Henry Kissinger, former U.S. Secretary of State, will discuss "International Politics and Oil" in the opening address of an International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "The Energy Emergency: Oil and Money, 1980," to be held June 19 and 20 in London.

Maurice Strong, Chairman of the International Energy Development Corp., and Ulf Lantze, Executive Director of the International Energy Agency, will also be featured speakers at this two-day working seminar designed for senior executives involved in energy, finance and closely related fields.

The outlook for supply and demand will be presented by Adnan Janabi, Head of OPEC's Department of Economics and Finance, and by Herman Franssen, Chief Economist designate of the IEA. John Lichtblau, Executive Director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, will moderate the session.

Heads of three major oil companies, Abdulhady Taher of Petromin, Herbert Goodman of Gulf and Marcello Colli of ENI, will discuss oil market strategies for the 1980's. ENI, former President of the American Petroleum Institute, will chair their discussion.

The conflicts — and possible areas of agreement — recycling surpluses will be examined by Taki Afrit of Bank of America, Chairman of Amex Bank Limited and Nobuo Kogami of Nomura Research Institute.

A major session will also be devoted to the financing of future energy needs, with presentations by Norman Farag, Chief Executive of Arab Petroleum Investments Corp., Howard Macdonald, Group Treasurer of Dutch/Shell, Harold Hammer, Vice-President of Manhattan Bank's Petroleum Division, Javier Pizarro of Nacional Financiera de Mexico and Frank Zarby of Lazard Freres, New York and former Director of the Federal Energy Agency.

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Sadat Turns From Israeli Talks Egypt's Economic Problems

By Henry Tanner
(NYT) — President Sadat has decided to turn his attention to the long-internal problems of Egypt, and has put negotiations with Israel on the back burner. The "peace plan" now has priority over the battle for peace.

The plan, which was announced last week, is a four-hour speech to the Egyptian people. It is a message of peace and prosperity, but it is also a message of economic crisis.

Mr. Sadat's speech was a message of peace and prosperity, but it was also a message of economic crisis. He said that the Egyptian people were in a state of economic crisis, and that he was going to take steps to improve their lives.

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showed growing discontent with economic conditions. The results apparently surprised the president, who then decided to take action.

The economic measures Mr. Sadat announced Wednesday are aimed at heading off economic discontent before it begins to be directed against his regime. They include a general increase in wages and a reduction of 10 to 20 percent in the price of basic foods, textiles and other commodities.

Government subsidies for these items, already very high, are to be increased. Price controls are to be enforced more rigorously, and black-market trading is to be punished more severely.

Social Security
Bonuses and welfare benefits are to be increased. Social security, which now covers about 65 percent of the work force, is to be extended to all Egyptians by the end of the year. Some taxes will be reduced or abolished.

Foreign economists tend to criticize the new Egyptian measures as a political answer to an economic problem and as contrary to the policy of financial rigor that the International Monetary Fund and other donors of foreign assistance have been urging.

Although hard-currency income from Suez Canal revenues and from oil has increased, and remittances from the 1 million Egyptians working in other Arab countries amount to \$2 billion a year, it is not clear where the money will come from to pay for the price cuts and salary raises.

Wednesday's action was the first time Mr. Sadat had taken full personal charge of the country's internal problems since coming to power nearly 10 years ago. "He knows that this is his last now," said an Egyptian journalist.

Sadat Reaffirms Position
CAIRO, May 19 (UPI) — President Sadat today stressed anew his opposition to Israeli claims of sovereignty over Arab East Jerusalem and to the Jewish settlements in the West Bank.

In a nationally televised speech to his new Cabinet, Mr. Sadat reaffirmed his desire to work for Palestinian self-rule but gave no indication of when or how the suspended autonomy talks with Israel and the United States might resume.

"We would like to relieve the plight of the Palestinian people by getting the Israelis out of the occupied area," Mr. Sadat said. "Regarding the Jerusalem issue, we would say that all measures that were taken regarding Jerusalem are illegal and void. Arab Jerusalem is a part of the West Bank. The settlements also are absolutely illegal."

Egypt suspended the tripartite autonomy negotiations on May 8. Last Wednesday, Mr. Sadat announced his readiness to resume the talks but reversed himself the following day after learning of a Knesset bill to formalize Israeli recognition of the entire city of Jerusalem as its capital.

Foreign Minister Ali said yesterday after separate meetings with the U.S. and Israeli ambassadors that it was clear the three countries wanted to continue the talks.

Mr. Sadat, in his speech today, addressed himself briefly to the specific tasks of each of the 24 Cabinet ministers. He referred most frequently to religious extremists and to economic problems.



FACE-LIFT — Wide-eyed addition to a musical exhibit in Admont, Austria, is an imposing face that once adorned an Graz opera set. The exhibit is mainly of old instruments, but the organizers cheekily made a pleasant exception.

Palme Says Russians Like Idea of Disarmament Panel

By John Vinocur

STOCKHOLM (NYT) — Olof Palme, a former premier of Sweden and leader of the Social Democratic Party, made an unannounced trip to Moscow this month to speak with Soviet officials about the formation of an international disarmament commission "to do something about the very dangerous situation we are in."

Mr. Palme, who heads Sweden's parliamentary opposition, said in a recent interview that he found "very positive interest for the idea" in the Soviet Union. He said the proposal was also favorably received "by some top-ranking people" in the Carter administration, but a U.S. diplomat said he doubted that the State Department would be enthusiastic.

On May 8 the Soviet Union and other members of the Warsaw Pact alliance called for a meeting of leaders from all the world's regions to discuss "removing the hotbeds of international tension and preventing war."

Mr. Palme said that in Moscow, he met Boris Ponomarev, the member of the Politburo who directs the international department of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, and Vadim Zagladin, the department's first deputy chief.

Mr. Palme said the idea for the committee, to be called the Independent Commission on Disarmament, was being discussed by a group of leading European politicians, including David Owen, former British foreign secretary; Joop den Uyl, former Dutch premier; and Egon Bahr, national manager of West Germany's governing Social Democratic Party.

Mr. Palme, who said the concept had the support of key members of the Socialist International, an organization that includes Western Europe's Socialist and Social Democratic parties, added, "Under the present circumstances, we consider any contacts at all on arms questions to be worthwhile."

One potential objection was that such a commission would provide the Soviet Union with a way to disrupt such NATO actions as the vote last December to station new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

The committee, although still in the planning stage, has a small office in Vienna. Mr. Palme, who described himself as the panel's likely chairman, said a final decision on whether to establish the group would be made in September.

He said the organization would function like the Brandt Commission, an independent group that has discussed relations between developing and industrialized countries under the leadership of Willy Brandt, former West German chancellor. Money, Mr. Palme said, would likely come from the same sources that have backed the Brandt organization — governments, private benefactors and foundations.

Mr. Palme said the disarmament organization might deal with issues ignored in the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on treaties to limit nuclear arms and to achieve reductions of forces in Central Europe.

Invaders Who Broke Hated Regime Stay On Vietnamese a Dilemma for Cambodians

By John Burgess

PHNOM PENH, May 19 (UPI) — "The Vietnamese are my best friends because they saved me from Pol Pot and my worst enemies because I don't know if they'll ever leave." This is how an educated Cambodian recently expressed his people's dilemma in dealing with the pale-skinned soldiers in baggy fatigues and pith helmets who are stationed in every corner of Cambodia.

Sixteen months after the invasion that drove the Khmer Rouge of former Premier Pol Pot from Phnom Penh, Vietnam shows no sign of reducing its forces in Cambodia, estimated by Western intelligence analysts to number 200,000.

Meanwhile, a corps of advisers from Hanoi is at work in Cambodia's new civil administration to assure that domestic and foreign policy follow the Vietnamese model wherever possible. Through these efforts, Vietnam is realizing its long-standing ambition for an Indochina federation dominated by Hanoi.

Ministries in Hanoi often assign a vice minister to oversee policy at the counterpart office in Phnom Penh. In the provinces, Vietnamese technicians and political officers are attached to local revolutionary committees.

Supposed Sovereignty

In government, the supposedly sovereign Cambodians sometimes find themselves overruled. One Westerner recently received permission from a Cambodian provincial authorities to visit a certain district. But the local Vietnamese adviser later vetoed the trip on security grounds.

The Vietnamese make no secret of their military presence in Cambodia, maintaining their troops are here at the invitation of the Cambodian government and will go home when the threat from the Khmer Rouge and China is over.

The Vietnamese guard most of Cambodia's bridges. In base camps off major highways, they grow vegetables and fatten up field guns. They stand sentry duty at Phnom Penh's independence monument. They have closed off entire blocks of Phnom Penh, apparently for use as quarters for their troops.

Officials in Phnom Penh maintain that Cambodians will show undying gratitude to Vietnam for helping them cast off the Khmer Rouge yoke. Indeed, among ordinary Cambodians, there was almost universal jubilation after the demise of Khmer Rouge rule.

But people question Vietnam's motives for flooding their country with soldiers.

A few refugees have suggested

that Vietnam intended to starve the Cambodian people to death and then settle the land with its own people. No evidence exists to support this theory.

Others suggest Vietnam wants to strip Cambodia of what little wealth it has. A young trader claimed to have seen troops sending cars, tractors and engines back to Vietnam when they captured Kompong Cham province last year.

Cambodians are exposed to the petty irritations of life with a foreign army in their midst: Sentries rudely turn people away from government offices, rural outposts are supplied with rice while surrounding villages get nothing.

The Cambodians' resentment is clear. People tell visiting foreigners

this directly when guides provided by the Foreign Ministry are elsewhere, and habitually use the pejorative term *Yovan* in referring to the Vietnamese.

Necessary Evil

For the present, most Cambodians appear to have accepted the Vietnamese as a necessary evil. If the troops went home, it is felt, the Khmer Rouge would make quick work of the teen-agers Phnom Penh has armed and put in the uniform of a new Cambodian national army.

Although many Cambodians still dream of the third alternative — an anti-Communist, anti-Vietnamese government, perhaps led by former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk — few seem prepared to embark on the new round of war such a solution would require.

Still, as memories of Pol Pot's horrors recede, the Vietnamese could find it increasingly difficult to maintain their welcome. Many analysts believe they are taking a calculated risk in helping to arm and train Cambodians who could turn against them. By some reports there have been minor clashes already.

Carl Ebert Dies, Directed Operas In Europe, U.S.

NEW YORK, May 19 (NYT) — Carl Ebert, 93, German-born opera manager and stage director, died in Los Angeles Wednesday. He had made his home in Los Angeles since his retirement from the general management of the Berlin Municipal Opera in 1967.

Mr. Ebert was brought to the Metropolitan Opera in 1958 to stage its first production of Verdi's "Macbeth." The company's director at the time was Rudolf Bing, with whom he had been associated in Europe. He also staged such works as Mozart's "Così fan tutte" and Strauss' "Ariadne auf Naxos" in New York.

Mr. Ebert was much admired as an actor in Germany before he turned to opera. His first appointment was as general director of the Darmstadt State Theater in 1927. In 1931, he was made general director and chief producer of the Berlin Municipal Opera.

When Hitler came to power in 1933, he was forced out of his Berlin opera post. He and Mr. Bing, who had been his assistant in Berlin, went to Britain, where they helped to found the Glyndebourne Festival.

Mr. Ebert was credited with founding the National Turkish Theater in Istanbul in the early 1940s. In the United States, he was the founder and long-time director of the opera workshop of the University of California at Los Angeles.

In 1954, he returned to the Berlin Municipal Opera and helped to rebuild the organization. After settling in Los Angeles, he continued to give master classes and to stage various productions in the United States and Europe.

Bavarian Official Sentenced as Spy

MUNICH, May 19 (UPI) — A court here has sentenced a member of the Bavaria state Parliament to 2½ years in prison for spying for East Germany and stripped him of all public office for the next three years.

Friedrich Cremer, 60, a Social Democrat Party member of the legislature, was accused of passing information to East German spies, including the man believed to head East Berlin's intelligence network, Markus Wolf.

Cremer, who contended he did not know that the East Germans he met were spies, pleaded not guilty to the charges. The three-month trial often was closed to the public during testimony from West German intelligence agents. The court accepted the state prosecution's argument that Cremer had passed important information gleaned from his position as a health expert in the Social Democratic Party.

The Time Machine.



New York in 4 hours.
Washington in 4 hours 10 mins.
Bahrain in 4 hours 10 mins.
Dallas in 8 hours.
Singapore in 9 hours 10 mins.*

**British
airways
Concorde**

*Interchange with Braniff †In association with SIA

stoning incident on Israeli border police at the Shumali family car Sabur, near Bethlehem, cut the telephone lines of a curfew in the immediate neighborhood, according to a Shumali. He said he saw welded the doors of car and loaded all of the furniture and belongings.

Tarik Shumali was dismissed her teaching job and was transported to Eilat 1948 refugee camp just 100 miles from the border.

Helicopter Crash Kills 7
JLU, May 19 (Reuters) — A helicopter was killed and today when their helicopter crashed on a training mission spokesman said. The helicopter went down near Molokai, about 25 miles from Honolulu. The cause is not known.

Hair Transplant
CAN have new growing hair again just by sending us your hair. Find out today by sending us your hair. Europe's premier hair transplant clinic with centres in London and Frankfurt.

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Ballantine's
SCOTCH WHISKY
The great Scotch is part of it.

Giscard's Mysterious Summit

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's conversation yesterday with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was a logical step in his campaign to legitimize the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan. Mr. Brezhnev also undoubtedly meant it to contribute to the polarization of the alliance. The Soviet president will probably advance his cause at no cost. For the French president, never a man to let an opportunity pass, as his recent diplomatic calendar attests — a trip to the Gulf and visits from the Latin oil sheikhs of Venezuela and Mexico — it was a chance to demonstrate to the electorate that when it comes to talking to the Russians, he was not about to play second fiddle in Paris while West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt soled in Moscow this summer.

The Giscard-Brezhnev meeting, a well-kept secret even from France's so-called allies in Bonn, London and Washington, was set up in late April when Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's confidant, Michel Poniatowski, made a mysterious trip to Warsaw. It apparently was not disclosed when the British, French and U.S. foreign secretaries met in Vienna last week. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Chancellor Schmidt and President Carter were notified over the weekend. Imagine the fuss if Mr. Carter had scheduled a summit meeting without giving his allies more notice. Mr. Schmidt, by contrast, was invited to Moscow to meet President Brezhnev and has withheld his answer pending full consulta-

tion with his allies even though Bonn has much more at stake in Moscow than Paris.

Now that lines of communication are reopening at various levels between Moscow and the West, just what did the French president hope to accomplish by upstaging his good friend, the West German chancellor? Are there bilateral issues between France and the Soviet Union that are so pressing a summit meeting was required? Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is hardly the ideal representative of NATO. The EEC didn't send him to represent its interests. There is no sign that the Japanese or the United States wanted him to act as an interlocutor with the Russians. The more one strains to fathom Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's motives, the narrower and pettier the options appear. It defies credulity that he went to Warsaw to restate the West's case and clear up any misunderstanding Mr. Brezhnev might have about the Alliance's view of the invasion of Afghanistan.

Perhaps the best thing that can be said about the summit meeting is that it raised few expectations. But coming immediately after the EEC's decision to limit sanctions against Iran to a virtually meaningless gesture, it again emphasizes the growing gaps in the alliance. It also displays a continuing lack of willingness by France to recognize obligations to any supranational interest. Cooperation, after all, need not be a sign of weakness any more than independence for its own sake is a sign of strength.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

A Somber Start for Muskie

Secretary of State Muskie seems to have made a good personal impression in Europe, but otherwise his trip was as somber a transatlantic mission as anyone can recall since John Kennedy met Nikita Khrushchev at Vienna in 1961. To be sure, the same smell of an impending Soviet-American confrontation is not in the air. But from Mr. Muskie's meetings with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko there arose an unmistakable sense of grinding impasse. Furthermore, there is a deep and painful strain between the United States and its allies. This was not so in 1961.

To Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Muskie evidently said in private what he had said publicly he would: that Soviet readiness to withdraw from Afghanistan is the key to any effort to build mutual understandings on other issues. The Kremlin is not likely to bow to such bluntness. But for Mr. Muskie to have started down the road — a sigh, a shrug, tacit acceptance of the invasion as a fait accompli — that some Europeans and even some Moslems have begun to tread would have been a political and moral disaster.

There is no denying that this leaves Soviet-American relations across the board in a sour and unpromising state. The impending suc-

cession crisis in Moscow and the presidential elections in the United States make it unlikely that either side will have a major policy review, or a mandate for a new policy, at least until next year.

In Naples over the weekend, the European nine slipped off their month-old pledge to clamp tough sanctions on Iran. Earlier in the week, the allies could find no common response to the new Soviet offer to start withdrawing from Afghanistan if, in effect, others accept and guarantee the pro-Soviet regime. Mr. Muskie acknowledged that the Europeans had not been dissuaded from moving toward a Mideast approach that will undercut Camp David. French President Giscard d'Estaing's suddenly sprung visit to Poland to meet the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, is only the most conspicuous sign of the European readiness to break alliance ranks.

This is the fourth year of an administration in trouble on many fronts. It is foolish to imagine, if anyone did, that a change of face at the State Department could check the slide in American foreign policy. Mr. Muskie came aboard less to start off on a new tack than to supply steadiness and judgment.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Stifling a Free Press in Spain

Spain's passage over the past few years from Francoist dictatorship toward liberal democracy has been extraordinary. Now that evolution is being threatened. The Spanish courts, where Franco-era judges still wield considerable power, have recently been constricting the freedom of the press. Worse, the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez, usually a strong defender of the new freedoms, seems now to be participating in the attack.

The most troubling case involves Juan Luis Cebrian, the editor of El Pais, Spain's top liberal newspaper. His alleged crime is "contempt of judicial authority" as demonstrated particularly in a 1978 editorial on freedom of the press. As a result of a Supreme Court ruling earlier this month, Cebrian now faces a three-month ban on editing his paper. The half dozen other accusations against him include such infamous crimes as "insulting the police." Conviction on any of these charges, or even on some future traffic violation, could send the editor to prison.

El Pais was born just four years ago, shortly after Franco's death. Since then, largely through the efforts of Cebrian, it has gained an international reputation. What is more, it

has emerged recently as a sharp and effective critic of the Suarez government. But Spain is now learning the price of such temerity. The editor's persistent prosecutor is a Suarez, not a Franco, appointee.

Other, lesser-known journalists are being prosecuted, some before military tribunals. In recent months there have been legal proceedings for insults to the armed forces, contempt of judicial authority and public scandal, and for damaging state security. Because the Suarez government has so far failed to put through a new penal code, the press remains subject to the harsh press laws left over from the days of Franco.

Premier Suarez and King Juan Carlos have done much in four years to institutionalize Spanish democracy. The achievement remains fragile. New military plots to restore authoritarian rule are uncovered regularly. Francoist civil officials remain hostile to a more open society. With such ideological enemies, the government might well be tempted to stifle criticism from liberals in the press. In the process, it risks stifling democracy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Brezhnev's First Western Visitor

No one apparently objected to Helmut Schmidt's desire to go to Moscow this summer. The West German chancellor would thus have been the first Western head of government to confer with Mr. Brezhnev after the invasion of Afghanistan by the Red Army. When Mr. Giscard d'Estaing jumps

the gun on his colleague, there is no reason to denounce as treason by one what had been regarded as a good-will gesture by the other. It is true that Bonn amply consulted its allies on the project, whereas the secrecy in which Mr. Giscard d'Estaing surrounded his initiative has been rightly deemed discourteous by some of his partners.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

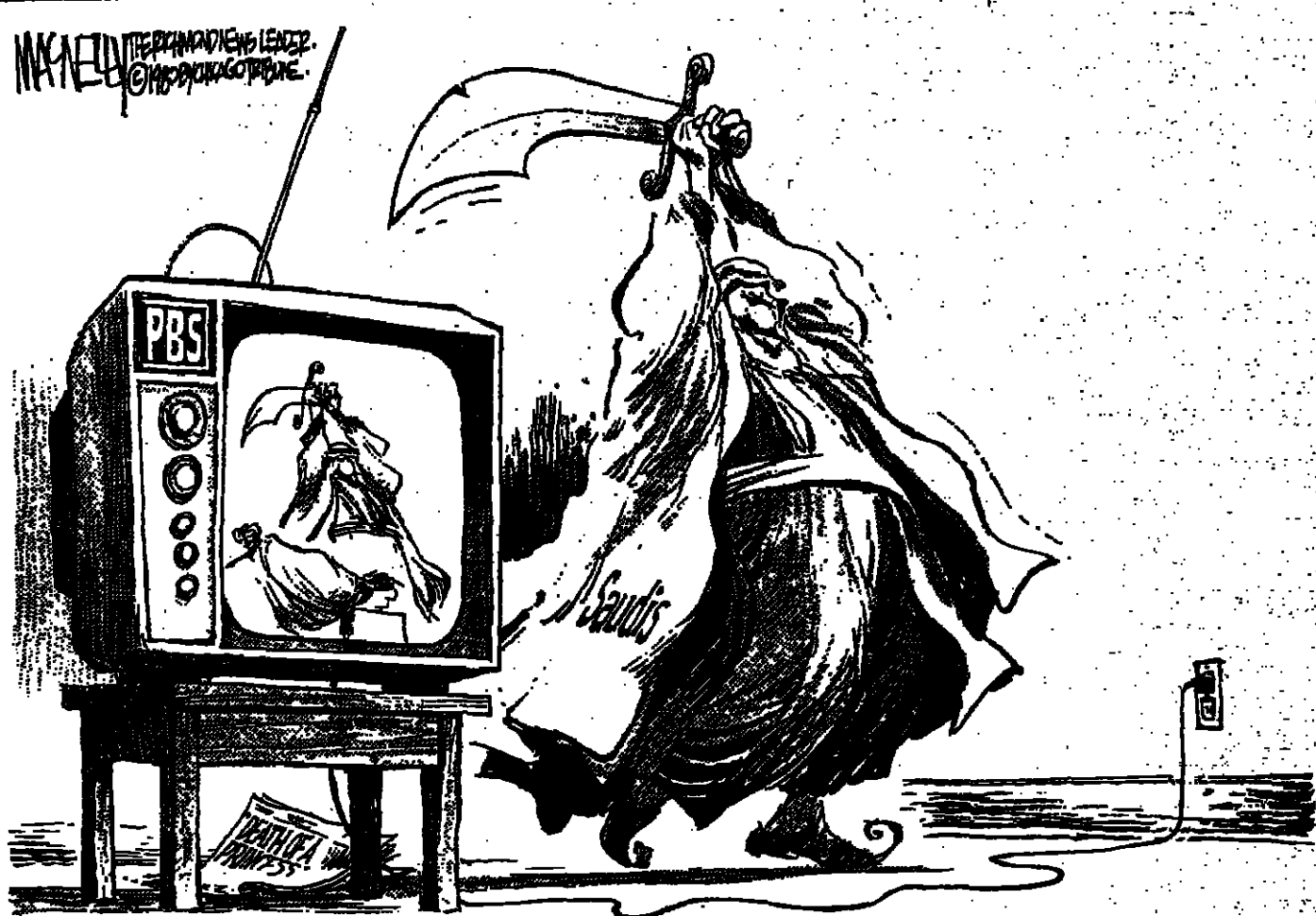
May 20, 1905

WASHINGTON — Dr. Sobon, a physician who accompanied L. Peary to the Arctic in 1897, is fitting out a ship for a three-month cruise with consumptive patients along the Arctic coasts. The ship will cruise chiefly off Greenland, and trips to the interior are also arranged. Dr. Sobon believes he has found a climatic cure for tuberculosis. No consumptive germs, he says, can live in that region. And in New York, the American Projectile Co. has invented a sort of aerial torpedo, operated in the manner of a huge rocket, which it claims "may revolutionize modern warfare." In tests the rockets flew a mile through space, scattering shrapnel over a wide area.

Fifty Years Ago

May 20, 1930

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — The fourth great disaster of a month was visited upon America last night when tornadoes and floods spread a path of devastation across southwestern Arkansas and high winds and torrential rains ravaged other sections of the Southwest. At least 3,000 people were made homeless. Small streams, swollen by the torrents from the sky, have spread over 50 square miles of the oil fields in southern Arkansas, driving the oil workers from their homes. The tornado took its greatest toll on the plantation of George Lambert, millionaire pharmaceutical manufacturer, near Elaine. It struck the town with full fury, demolishing many houses.



Honor and Woman in the House of Saud

By Michael Tingay

NEW YORK — The House of Saud is ashamed of itself, and, according to the precepts under which it rules, with good reason. The traditional and religious values which this royal, tribal family is meant to protect have been questioned publicly by foreigners — outsiders whose influence seems, in the eyes of many Saudi Arabians, to threaten the moral purity on which Saudi Arabia is based.

The central issue is not the degree of fact or fiction in the dramatized documentary "Death of a Princess," which depicts the firing-squad execution of a princess and the beheading of her lover, and which was shown on public television in the United States last Monday night.

The central issue is that the current leadership of the Royal House of Saud has presided over a period in which Saudi Arabian values have been subject to harsh critical scrutiny by outsiders. This itself is seen as a dishonor and cause for shame. The production of the British film is, to some Saudi Arabians, the latest in a series of steps by which the ruling tribe has permitted the honor of the House to be questioned.

It began in 1975 when the team of King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd assumed power after the assassination of King Faisal. Each time any action of the House of Saud has come under

any public scrutiny by anybody for whatever reason, some Saudi Arabians see the inquiry as an act that erodes the legitimacy of the ruling family.

At the heart of the Saudi tribe's right to rule lies the irreproachability of its family members. The tribal tradition places the family at the heart of society; at the heart of the family is the woman. By alluding to the allegedly promiscuous habits of some women of the Royal House, the film, in the eyes of Saudi Arabians, has caused Americans to question the honor of the Saudi Arabian woman and family and tribe.

Sense of Shame

The deep sense of shame created by the public portrayal of Saudi Arabian womanhood in this fashion is religious as well as tribal in origin. In the eyes of the Moslem purist, the Saudi Arabian royal family is responsible for any public dishonor.

The truth of the allegations in the film is not as important as the public discussion. Since can be distinguished between the perpetrator risks his soul alone and those by which the sinner risks the souls of others by exposing the innocent to waywardness.

In recent years, the Saudi Arabian royal family has allowed circumstances to develop in which the ruling family's dirty linen has been repeatedly hung in public. Bad enough that the House of

Saud should undermine itself through the sins of its princes in private — the alcohol smuggling, the drunkenness and lechery, the use of cocaine and heroin, of which religious elders are well aware — but public humiliation makes the Saudis less able to discharge their duty of setting the example of religious rectitude and orthodoxy.

Under the Khaled-Fahd leadership, the ruling family has been less able to resist pressure against reform. Fundamentalist reaction has gained momentum. The religious elders, who define orthodoxy, have not forgotten the newspaper headlines when Fahd and his brothers lost millions of dollars at the gambling tables of Monte Carlo. His gambling and private adventures of the past are his Chappaquiddick.

Modernism

Though it was Faisal who introduced the flood of foreigners, television, football and mixed education, his piety was never questioned. It is Fahd who is under fire from religious militants for the corruption and modernist reinterpretation of Islamic values that these Western imports represent.

Social and political life has developed beyond the power of religious elders to understand, interpret and control. According to purist logic, the menace of

modernism can be defeated only by rejecting Western novelties and espousing totally a way of life governed by the Koran and the traditions of the Prophet.

The two-week siege of the Grand Mosque in Mecca that began last Nov. 21, the first day of the 15th century of the Moslem calendar, was a violent cry for a return to purity. Eccentric and heretical the takeover of the holy site may have been, but the protests of its fanatical leader against "corruption" fell on many sympathetic ears.

The two events — the siege and the televising of the film — are intimately connected. Both can be interpreted in Saudi Arabian eyes as evidence that the Khaled-Fahd team has brought the House of Saud into disrepute. A danger of private sin is precisely that it may be made public or be exaggerated.

The showing of "Death of a Princess" can be seen as a symptom of a series of shameful departures from purity. Each step away from rectitude and orthodoxy, as perceived by religious purists, erodes the legitimacy of the rule of Saudi Arabia by the House of Saud.

Michael Tingay was correspondent in the Middle East for The Financial Times of London from 1974 to 1979.

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Reshaping a Political Male World in 1980

By David S. Broder

PORTLAND, Ore. — The 1980 Oregon primary will not go into the history books as one of the classics. It will not rank with the battles of Dewey and Stassen, Eisenhower and Taft, Rockefeller, Goldwater and Lodge, Kennedy and McCarthy, or even the Carter-Church-Brown and Ford-Reagan battles of 1976. But it does mark a milestone of another kind. It is the first time in this reporter's experience — and, I suspect, in the history of presidential politics — that virtually all the campaigns in a significant primary state are being run by women.

The sprawling Kennedy headquarters across the Burnside Bridge preserves a male toehold in what was once an all-male preserve. Ed Leek, a Fordham graduate who first came to Oregon with Bob Kennedy in 1968, is the top operative for Ted Kennedy in the state. But the campaigns of Ronald Reagan, George Bush, John Anderson and Jimmy Carter are all in the hands of women. The change this represents is significant, but it is only a step on a long journey.

As Iris Mitgang, the head of the National Women's Political Caucus, said, "We've made enormous progress this year and we're delighted there are so many women in these positions. However, women are not the decision-makers in the presidential campaigns. There is not yet a woman in the top slot."

Supportive Husband

The experiences of the four women managers here shows some of the stages of this development. Diana Evans, the Reagan chairman, is a woman in her 50s who exemplifies the best of the volunteer tradition in politics. After graduating from Stanford, she worked for an Oregon congressman on Capitol Hill. But when she came to Salem with her husband, a bank trust officer, she limited her political involvement to the schedule her growing family would allow. She worked for Barry Goldwater in 1964 and for Reagan in 1968 and 1976, when her efforts were large enough to earn her a national convention delegate spot.

Working now as the full-time but unpaid state coordinator, Evans says, "I could not possibly do this unless my children were grown and I had a very supportive husband. But I do it, because I am very concerned about what is happening — particularly the disillusionment with government."

The other three women are young enough to be her daughters, and all of them consider themselves political professionals. Martha Mellinger, 27, who is the coordinator of Anderson's independent campaign, is a transplanted Iowan who has spent her working career in journalism, the arts and politics. A former employee of the country Republican organization, she was doing publicity work for Northwest theater and art groups when her parents in Iowa urged her to consider helping Anderson's candidacy for the Republican nomination.

When she watched last January's Des Moines debate with a group of counterculture friends, she decided her parents were right. "These were the most cynical people I know," she said, "and by the end of the debate, they were ready to vote for Anderson." Mellinger is back in politics — at least as long as Anderson's campaign remains on its feet.

Cheryl Losser, the Carter coordinator, is another Midwesterner in

her late 20s — but there is nothing conditional about her commitment to politics. A product of Collinsville, Ill., she trained after college in legislative campaigns in that state and went to Washington, D.C., in 1977 as a campaign consultant for the National Women's Political Caucus, working on campaigns in Arizona, North Carolina, Florida and Illinois.

Last year she was hired by the White House to help presidential assistant Anne Wexler build public support for the SALT-2 Treaty and other Carter initiatives. This year she shifted to the Carter campaign, taking assignments of increasing scope in Iowa, Maine, New York and Arizona before being given Oregon as her first state coordinator assignment. "My goal is to be known as a professional campaign consultant," Losser said. "But it's a hard thing to do. It's still a male world, and when you walk into a strange state, as a woman, and say, 'I'm here to run the campaign,' they look at you . . ."

How long it will remain a male world is in doubt when one looks at the last of the quartet, Josie Martin, the Bush coordinator. At the ripe old age of 23, Martin is a political veteran. A native of Amesbury, N.H., and graduate of Andover and the New College in Sarasota, Fla., she was elected to the New Hampshire legislature at the age of 18, defeating the 54-year-old male incumbent.

She served two terms before dropping out to travel the world, then signed up with Bush. She staged the coup that gave Bush one of his early victories in the Maine convention, and worked in tough territory in Florida before coming here. "I got into politics because of my utter frustration with what was happening in the state of New Hampshire," she says, "and I will stay with it — I don't know how long. But while I do it, I want to do it single-mindedly."

She and others like her are reshaping the political scene.

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Letters

Offending a Friend

As you have said, the film "Death of a Princess" gives a false idea of religious customs in Saudi Arabia. Knowing that country very well, I agree entirely with that. Therefore, it should follow that showing the film is morally wrong. Why then should the show go on? To offend a true blue friend?

D. MORGADO.

Vale do Lobo, Portugal.

I would like to congratulate the West German government, which had the foresight not to allow the film on television. You as a newspaper and the West German government did not allow dirty journalism to creep in. "Death of a Princess" is merely a series of lies and innuendo and is a total insult to the Islamic faith, as well as to the government of Saudi Arabia.

Obviously, to protect its integrity there would be complaints of "foul" from the various quarters of Islam when a program of this sort is shown; especially when one considers that the film admitted there were six different versions of what allegedly took place.

Anyone who has ever been in contact with citizens of any Islamic state, except for the unfortunate Iranians at the present time, would know they are sincere, honest people . . . Certainly the Saudi Arabian government has proved, over the past several years especially, its integrity and its desire to be a friend of the West. The British government allowed this program to be shown, and because it was not true this was a slap in the face to the friendship of these people.

I would hope that more people will write, not only to the newspapers but directly to the governments involved, including the Dutch and the U.S. governments, to put an end to the showing of this ridiculous propaganda.

DUBIN.

AL GOLDMAN.

Dreams of Mothers

Art Buchwald's column (HT, May 10-11), on things mothers would like to hear for Mother's Day made me laugh and feel good all over for an entire day. For once I was able to carry on and read about the hostages, the administration and the recession without feeling sullen and frustrated.

There's hope. Viva humor!

JON BREAKFIELD.

Saint-Jean-de-Luz, France.

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A Lady Approaches To Power

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The women most likely to compete for the title of first lady first applied by British spionist William Russell to Todd Lincoln in 1863 — are in many ways, but share a few that tell us much about woman power today.

Rosalynn Carter, Nancy and Keke Anderson are all-willed women who have been their husbands to run. For man wins, the first lady, assertive, influential and evolved with the presidency.

It was not always so. Beloved the limelight but was by its intensity. For, New along locally but never like life, which was true of man, too; Mamie Eisenhower, accustomed to being left great decisions; and Jackie was a moment's ornate, not a life force. Eleanor went her own way. The for of the present breed — savvy, tough-minded, loving, ambitious for herself, there a husband — was Lady Bird.

Rosalynn Carter, skimming, in her stump speech, to help her husband get elected, was degraded at first as magnolia — soft and sweet word appearance, tough powerful in reality. This came turned out to be true, but now is grudging. Her side of the White House is handled effectively.

Telling Him

The "office" of first lady, staffed by 19 full-time staffers, from press secretaries to writers to advisers, Mrs. Carter sits in on Cabinet meetings and has a regular press lunch on Tuesdays. President, telling him, should be doing on a wide issues.

Nancy Reagan makes a contrasting her own idea of a president's wife. Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Reagan will not attend Cabinet which is a way of saying will not be her role. The chief executive to governmental matters, words in her lexicon are "give" and "discipline". posture is less assertive, in the old-fashioned term.

But, Nancy Reagan is a woman who knows what she wants her husband to be. During a recent interview Reagan, I learned for an interestingly impolitic that Ronald Reagan sees on the verge of making a trouble, shot him a look, rejected a word, and her candidate found haven.

Keke Anderson, mother of a Boston-bred daughter of a migrant, has taken to every candidate, has addressed them, but patronizingly, "equal partners." A Black Panther canon, Mrs. Anderson, she thinks and then, at a table during the Republican water conference a couple ago, she denounced the three who opposed her husband's primary as "a bunch of white necks."

More than anyone, son pushed her husband, pushing for the nomination, she runs as an independent. First lady, she would not Cabinet meetings, but she wane them.

The three women — Mrs. Reagan, Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Carter — forces them all to play their support roles, because, to their husbands, because, admission still strikes as unseemly for a woman, three have been urging their mates to reach for ring.

What does this common denominator candidates' wives tell and political power? It is individual women have their own agendas, but they help exercise power, and time will come for it, equality in all fields of ment, but some women ed not to wait for change, and are satisfied not-so-silent partnership.

As for the three men, seems that we are to be president who is not able, his first lady as a woman. At least in the will be in touch with that has been taking two-weeker American first.

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Cannes Film Festival

Fosse's 'All That Jazz' — Morality Play With Broadway Patina

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, May 19 (UPI) — The Cannes festival audience responded with its most enthusiastic applause to Bob Fosse's "All That Jazz," shown here over the weekend.

Its sheer professionalism dazzles, a reminder that the American stage's chief contribution to world theater art — with the possible exception of Eugene O'Neill's plays — has been the Broadway musical, imitated everywhere, equalled nowhere. In this particular instance a variation of an O'Neill theme is sounded on the barroom piano of show business.

It was the confessed observation of the dramatist that the seeds of self-destruction are in all and that for obscure reasons every individual deliberately cultivates them. It is this obsessive death urge that motivates the film's protagonist, a Broadway choreographer of considerable fame, a chain-smoker, a hard drinker, a pursuer of chorus girls, his insatiable appetite for pleasure is surpassed only by his manic artistic drive.

Overworking to the point of physical collapse, he is hospitalized for heart surgery and in his delirium is visited by phantasmagoric visions of his past in musical-comedy form. As the dizzying bacchanal fades, he expires. His achievements will soon be only memories as his remains depart for the embalmer.

A grisly warning? Yes, for the contemplative, but the macabre message, packaged in a glamorous extravaganza, fails to function as a killjoy. Like all good films this one operates on two levels. Its surface image is that of a sparkling spectacle and its incipient gloom is illuminated by flashes of sardonic humor. To the general public it is gorgeous entertainment, and to the discerning, a jazzed morality play.

Its exposition is similarly double-edged, revealing the inimitable Broadway expertise when the curtain is up and the Broadway dressing-room blues when the makeup comes off, the spangled mask and the desperate face it hides. The casting is as adroit and flawless as the inventive production numbers (shot by Giuseppe Rotunno, Fellini's cameraman) with Roy Scheider as the reckless, restless choreographer who would make merry before the morrow, with Jessica Lange, Leland Palmer and Ann Reinking as some women in his life; and with the 12-year-old Erzsébet Foldi as his daughter, already a victim of foot-light fever.

Federico Fellini's "La Citta delle donne," shown out of competition, is as anticipated another brilliant

film in the characteristic manner of the Italian maestro, a manner that has had strong influence on Fosse's "All That Jazz."

Felliniism — other directors please copy — is the art of keeping the screen constantly alive with striking images, remarkable in concept and composition. On this occasion we have the battle of the sexes in a gripping nightmare in which Marcello Mastroianni, fallen into a slumber on a jogging train, dreams that he has followed an alluring traveling companion to a women's liberation congress and there goes on trial as a male and undergoes unusual punishment.

Fellini is at once a superb caricaturist and a pictorial artist of inextinguishable imagination. In a single flash he can frame an idea open to multiple interpretation. His technique is that of a revue metteur-en-scene. He never leaves anything on quite long enough, providing a show of infinite variety. His new film is lengthy, but few of its sequences last more than a few minutes and his depictions of masculinity ventures through a terrifying wasteland of femininity. Fellini's creating another motion picture of startling apocalyptic visions.

Brazil has been represented in Cannes before, notably by the prize-winning "Black Orpheus." "Bye, Bye, Brasil" of Carlos Diegues is lighter, brighter stuff and, though a piece of pastiche, refreshing and charming in its meandering account of a gypsy carnival troupe that tours in settlements of the interior, with its sinister magician, its kitch dancer, acrobat and recruited accordionist who has taken his pregnant wife along. It intermingles traveltogue and provincial music hall to amusing results.

Samuel Fuller, a Hollywood B-picture director, is a cult figure in France, sharing that limelight with Jerry Lewis. In "The Big Red One," presented in competition, he draws on his own war record, having served as a rifleman in the U.S. 1st Infantry Division in the African campaign, the landings in Sicily, the D-Day invasion of the continent, the Battle of the Bulge and in Czechoslovakia. His is not a war epic in spectacular range, but the story of a squad, led by Sgt. Lee Martin, and he has told it honestly, effectively and neatly with an underlying hint of the uselessness of such slaughter.

"The Long Rider" of Walter Hill is the old-fashioned Western as prescribed, a tale of the James-Younger bandit committing train robberies and bank holdups in the Midwest of the 1870s. A shooting gallery horse-opera faithful in all re-

spects to popular tradition, it is enacted by several sets of actor brothers, the Keaches, the Quads and the Carradines.

"Being There" of Hal Ashby is a comic fable about a mentally deficient gardener who, on his master's death and inheriting his master's London wardrobe, wanders to Washington. There, due to a traffic accident, he is lodged in the residence of an influential millionaire, being mistaken for a valuable prophet because of his gentlemanly appearance and cryptic remarks. Soon he is a TV personality and has the presidential ear. The thought of a yet another moron advising in the White House may give us pause, but the role is so beautifully performed with tact and restraint by

Peter Sellers that one is ready to vote the backward gardener to high office. Ashby, with obvious relish, has treated the unlikely situations most amusingly and Melvyn Douglas, recipient of an Oscar for his characterization, makes the jovial, elderly Midas who shelters the bewildered gardener a most sympathetic figure, while Shirley MacLaine lights up the part of his wife like a Turkish battleship.

In "Une Semaine de vacances," the first of the French entries, Bertrand Tavernier — who is young enough to know better — delivers a regulation French family film of the most banal and trying sort, designed so that the bourgeoisie may look at themselves; middle-class taste has fallen off and the non-U's

prefer to see their lifestyle mirrored on the screen instead of viewing their betters misbehaving. There is just as much trash in the movies these days about lackluster mediocrities as there ever was about duchesses who leave their telltale pink lace panties behind at rendezvous. Indeed, the return of adulterous duchesses would be a relief.

"Une Semaine de vacances" is quite as corny as "Andy Hardy" and ten times more pretentious with its appalling aphorisms, clanking jokes and a schoolteacher heroine of what the witty dramatist Lonsdale defined as "the hurty type," a wailing, insupportable nuisance. The slowpoke action, the stereotyped dramatic personae, the kitchen and bedroom episodes, the deadweight bubble make it a thing of oppressive boredom.

App-Style Top the Dual Face of Japanese Design

By Susan Heller Anderson
WASHOON (NYT) — In an unusual juxtaposition of ink and paper, the design "Japan-Style" is a term for a show, which runs from July 1 to July 10, at the Tokyo Museum of Modern Art. It is a show of objects that clearly show the dual face of modern Japanese design.

On the one hand are the designs reflecting the isolation of Japan before the Meiji Restoration (1868), a culture cut off from the West and ruled by a warrior class that revered the gods of Zen Buddhism and the tradition borrowed from China. On the other hand are the Westernized, modernized items mirroring the great changes of today's Japan, flooding world markets with high-quality cameras, cars and motorcycles. Plus expensive goods that made of the label, "Made in Japan."

the Japanese design, as seen in this exhibition, is really two designs with several penumbras. For most of us, Japan is a country shrouded in mystery and its people are seen through the eyes of the Westerner. In treating both the past and the present, the exhibition reinforces both the mystique and the stereotypes.

Down to Essentials
The most un-Western yet seen by Occidentals is the reduction to essentials of traditional Japanese design. The first part of the exhibition is devoted to this, bringing a sense of serenity and a sense that must have been in the mind of Commodore Perry, who in 1854 opened Japan to the West.

One enters the show as if, the three-sided entrance to every shrine. One wall is covered with translucent white paper. On each imperceptibly different shape and bearing detail is a traditional crest. A display of traditional crafts, all by hand, includes hand-painted lacquerware, kimono, ceramics, lacquerware, and lacquerware with bamboo design, being a symbol of vigor and life.

national jewelry combines of lacquerwork with vegetable and mineral motifs. The second part of the exhibition is devoted to the modern Japanese design, which is a blend of the traditional and the modern.

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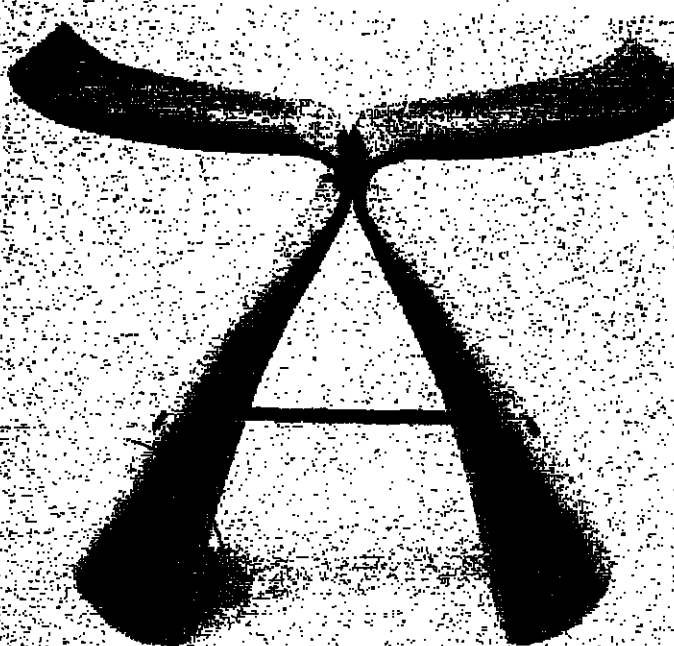
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Butterfly stool designed by Sori Yanagi.

table and sea shapes — a bamboo shoot brooch, a pin of two periwinkles, a crab.

A complete tea house, with the intricate tea ceremony given at intervals, exemplifies the spare architecture of traditional Japan. Nearby are artificial flowers and utensils that recall plastic souvenirs.

The largest room of the exhibition bombards the senses with visions of modern Japan — teeming, gaudy, brutal, noisy, colorful, industrial. Contemporary ceramics use the shapes of modern design while preserving the Japanese concern for compactness in interlocking tea services, stacking bowls, boxes within boxes. A showcase filled with superb knives and cleavers shows the Japanese respect for tools which are ceremonially buried when their utilitarian lives end.

The vigor of modern Japan is exemplified in industrial design with a transistor radio-cassette player as big as your hand, and a powerful TV-AM-FM radio-cassette recorder combination the size of two decks of cards. Superstreamlined telephones, cameras and record players are reminders that Japan is the only fully industrialized non-Western nation.

The organizers of the exhibition, a joint effort by the museum and the Japan Foundation, have not forgotten the garish (to Western eyes) folk art of demons and monsters whose faces embellish kites, plaster of paris objects of the sort worn in carnivals and ap-

pallingy grisly comic books. The display of pachinko machines, the Japanese version of pinball, attracts large crowds of gum-popping teen-agers. Some machines house mini-TV sets, one showing gangster films.

Culinary arts, with as much care given to presentation as to taste, are not ignored — plastic replicas of sushi, sashimi and tempura are displayed on plastic airline-type dishes. In a Japanese kitchen, appliances are cunningly compact with counters about six inches lower than American ones.

Commerce, the foundation of modern Japan, is acknowledged in an eye-boggling series of posters showing Japan's graphic virtuosity. In one poster four sorts of alphabets are employed, including Roman and Japanese characters and Arabic numerals. Curiously, in fashion advertisements for the Japanese designer Hanse Mori the models are all Western, leaving us to wonder if this is, finally, what the modern Japanese woman wishes to be.

Admission to the exhibition, through July 20, is \$1.35 for adults, half-price for students, children and senior citizens. The museum is open daily except Fridays. A beautifully designed catalogue, rich in photographs, is on sale for \$3.75. Liberty, the London department store whose founders were among the first to import Japanese goods in the 19th century, have a small boutique in the exhibition.

Music

Festivals of European Festivals of the Arts — Part 7

(IHT) — Following is the ninth and final part of a list of 1980 European music and festivals, with program details, dates and addresses where detailed information is sought. Further festival information will be carried in the Arts section.

June 3-28: The Beatles in concert make a spectacular appearance under Jean-Claude Malinval. Salvatore Accardo will be on hand, and the music contemporary composers will be among them. Tania Kouskova, Philadelpia, and Klaus Huber, Centre Culturel Communitaire, 93000, France.

June 9-12: The Beatles in concert make a spectacular appearance under Jean-Claude Malinval. Salvatore Accardo will be on hand, and the music contemporary composers will be among them. Tania Kouskova, Philadelpia, and Klaus Huber, Centre Culturel Communitaire, 93000, France.

July 6: This year's two music in the Orange de Meley festival. Claudio Arrau and Sviatoslav Richter will be on hand, and the music contemporary composers will be among them. Tania Kouskova, Philadelpia, and Klaus Huber, Centre Culturel Communitaire, 93000, France.

July 10-27: This year's huge festival has Michael Tilson Thomas, conductor of the New York Philharmonic, and Zubin Mehta, conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra, and the BBC Symphony Orchestra and Chorus, the conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra, and the Glyndebourne Festival Opera with "The Barber of Seville," pianist Maurizio Pollini, Pierre Boulez as conductor with several orchestras, the New York City Ballet, and major exhibitions at the Bibliotheque Nationale and the Centre Georges Pompidou. (Festival d'Automne a Paris, 156 Rue de Rivoli, 75001 Paris, France.)

Aug. 16-23: The work of Igor Stravinsky is the main theme of the West Festival. In the opera "The Rake's Progress," pianist Maurizio Pollini, Pierre Boulez as conductor with several orchestras, the New York City Ballet, and major exhibitions at the Bibliotheque Nationale and the Centre Georges Pompidou. (Festival d'Automne a Paris, 156 Rue de Rivoli, 75001 Paris, France.)

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house, the Moscow Chamber Opera brings its production of "The Rake's Progress," and the Deutsche Oper Berlin has two Stravinsky programs along with a production of Rameau's "Hippolyte et Aricie" and Offenbach's "La Reine de Cypre." The New York City Ballet, the Netherlands Dance Theater, Lucinda Childs and Twyla Tharp are on the dance program. Theater offerings include Britain's National Theatre with "King Lear," France's Theatre National Populaire, and Moscow's Moscow Art Theatre. The Berlin orchestra will be joined in the concert halls by the New York Philharmonic under Zubin Mehta, the Orchestra de Paris under Daniel Barenboim, the London Philharmonic under Claudio Abbado, the London Symphony Orchestra under Claudio Abbado, the BBC Symphony Orchestra under Claudio Abbado, the Glyndebourne Festival Opera with "The Barber of Seville," pianist Maurizio Pollini, Pierre Boulez as conductor with several orchestras, the New York City Ballet, and major exhibitions at the Bibliotheque Nationale and the Centre Georges Pompidou. (Festival d'Automne a Paris, 156 Rue de Rivoli, 75001 Paris, France.)

Beethoven (Sept. 5-11): Includes the 30th international competition of young conductors as well as concerts by the Warsaw Philharmonic, the Moscow State Orchestra, the Grande Ensembles in the Chambre du Roy, the Lorraine Philharmonic, the Orchestre National and the Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique de Radio France, the Southwest German Radio Orchestra, the Scottish Chamber Orchestra and the eighth festival of music and dance films. (Paris des Expositions, Flancon, B.P. 1913 Cedex, F-25020 Besancon, France.)

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Persepolis (Sept. 13-20): The 25th festival of music on sacred themes includes a production of Saint-Saens' "Samson et Dalila" and Berlioz's "Dante et Virgile" under Georges Pretre, Bruckner's motets, religious aspects of Liszt's music, early Russian religious music, and the first performances of works by Giovanni Arrigo and Nicolo Castiglioni. (Sagra Musicale Umbra, 19 Piazza Italia, 06100 Perugia, Italy.)

Beethoven (Sept. 14-20): The second cycle of the Beethoven festival includes recitals by pianists Gerhard Oppitz, Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli, Andre Laplante, Emil Gilels, Rudolf Buchbinder and Alexis Weissenberg, and concerts by the Beethovenhalle Orchestra, the Philharmonia of London, the Russian State Orchestra, and the Missa Solemnis by the Munich Philharmonic and Munich Bach Choir under Karl Richter. (Kulturamt der Stadt Bonn, 2 Kurfurststrasse, D-5300 Bonn, West Germany.)

Warsaw (Sept. 19-20): Eastern Europe's leading festival of contemporary music brings the Deutsche Oper am Rhein's production of Schoenberg's "Moses und Aron," the Moscow Conservatory Ensemble, the Residentia Orchestra of The Hague, the London Sinfonietta, the Merce Cunningham Dance Company, and leading Polish orchestras and ensembles. Music workshops, electronic and computer music are included in virtually around-the-clock programming. (Warsaw Autumn, 27 Rynek Starego Miasta, 00-772 Warsaw, Poland.)

Barokkora (Oct. 1-31): The Vienna Symphony under Wolfgang Sawallisch, the Jewish Chamber Orchestra, the Concerto Musicus of Vienna under Nikolaus Harnoncourt, the Fines of London under Peter Maxwell Davies, the Monteverdi Choir and Orchestra, Les Perles de Strasbourg and other visiting ensembles join Spanish groups this year. (Forum Musical, 3 Audeau Vives, Barcelona 3, Spain.)

Graz (Oct. 18-Nov. 30): The composer Ernst Krenek will be honored on his 80th birthday with a performance of his opera "Jonny spielt auf" and other works, some conducted by the composer, and a symposium on his work. The Austrian premiere of Wolfgang Rihm's "Jakob Lenz" is the other opera production scheduled. Contemporary Austrian theater, African film making and several exhibitions are on the program. (Stadtmuseum, 38 Mandlstrasse, A-8010 Graz, Austria.)

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

European Banks Discuss Chrysler Credits

ERDAM, May 19 (AP-DJ) — European banks that have extended Chrysler are expected to decide within 10 days whether they will provide a \$1.5 billion U.S. government-backed credit facility designed to help Chrysler, a high banking source said today.

Seven banks from Germany, The Netherlands, Italy, France, Belgium, Spain, Ireland and Austria have extended several million dollars worth of credits to the car manufacturer, he said.

Representatives of the banks met here on Friday with U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller to discuss the details of the credit package. "The European banks want to know the back of the government proposals. There will be no further meetings to discuss the matter and give an answer within a week or 10 days," he said.

Peasants Offer Funds for Indian Plant

DELHI, May 19 (AP-DJ) — A British-led consortium of three concerns has offered India a \$2.7 billion finance package for the construction of a new steel plant.

Mr. Buckley, chairman of Britain's Davy Corp., said that the package made up of preferential export credits with government backing from West Germany and France, government aid and Eurodollar loans would be repayable over 15 or 20 years.

Lin Tire Unit to Pass '79 Dividend

May 19 (AP-DJ) — The manufacturing unit of the Michelin Tire Co. today said it will pass dividend payment on the 1979 financial year.

Manufacture Francaise des Pneumatiques Michelin, paid 8.80 francs (\$2) per share for 1978, 28 francs per share for 1977 and 73 francs for the 1976 results.

Asia Signs Pacts with U.S., French firms

MANILA, May 19 (AP-DJ) — Indonesia today signed three production contracts with a U.S. oil company, a U.S. oil company, and two Japanese firms, Total Natsuna and Total Sepan.

The contracts cover an area that totals 11,730 square kilometers off the island of Sumatra in the South China Sea and the onshore in the Celebes and Indonesia. The signing has brought to six the number of contracts by Indonesia and foreign oil companies since last January.

Texas also entered a contract in Jamaica. Together with the Italian-owned Agip, the U.S. firm will explore the Pedro Banks of Jamaica under a contract signed with the newly established Corp. of Jamaica, its chairman, Ken Rattray, said.

ma Asks Rio Tinto for Copper Talks

ON, May 19 (Reuters) — Panama asked Rio Tinto Zinc for talks on the Cerro Colorado copper project following approval of the sale of the Rio Tinto, a company spokesman said.

The Panamanian government invited several companies to submit proposals for the mine's development after the withdrawal of Texas Gulf from the project, he said.

But Rio Tinto has no stake in the Panamanian project and will not enter Texas Gulf's stake if negotiations progress positively, the spokesman said.

Bankers Press Woodside on Loan Terms

ON, May 19 (AP-DJ) — Bankers are pressing Woodside Petroleum, an oil company, to agree to a loan with a 50 percent interest rate in the field, according to a source in the negotiations.

Woodside, which has a 50 percent interest in the field, will need \$1 billion initially to finance its share of the development. Bankers sources say that the loan would probably have to have a minimum maturity of 12 years and that the lending margin over interbank rates could be a hefty 1.5 to 2.0 points.

United Impact on Dollar From Quebec Vote

REAL, May 19 (AP-DJ) — The vote tomorrow on the referendum to give the province of Quebec the right to negotiate sovereignty with the rest of Canada will have an impact on the Canadian dollar, but economists say the impact will be limited.

Interest rates in Canada have been falling recently, reducing the Canadian dollar's attractiveness to foreign investors.

A trader in Toronto recalled that earlier this year foreign investors poured funds into Canadian oil and gas stocks in a speculative bid linked with exploration in the Atlantic Ocean off Newfoundland.

"The fever has subsided for now, but it could heat up on one good drilling report," he said.

Mr. Seba said that although the Canadian dollar should strengthen on Canada's strong trade performance, "the U.S. recession is going to start cutting into our exports, and the improvement won't last much longer."

Miller Still Hopeful On U.S. Recession

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP-DJ) — Treasury Secretary William Miller still hopes that this recession will be moderate, although he conceded that "it is much harder today to be certain about that" than it was a few weeks ago.

During an interview in his office late last week, President Carter's chief spokesman and coordinator for economic policy insisted that it is too soon to conclude that the economy is headed into a deep, long slump, and that government budget and tax policies should be refocused toward fighting recession, rather than inflation.

Mr. Miller said that, while "it is too early to read" the length and depth of the slump, "I think we have a recession." Obviously, he added, there was a "sharp dip" in economic activity in April and May.

But he pointed to what he termed favorable aspects of the economic mix — continued business investment, lean inventories and sharply lower interest rates — that led him to believe the economy could bounce back quickly.

"L-shaped" Recession

As Mr. Miller reads the economic statistics, the recession could be "L-shaped" — that is, "You may drop down and then move along," rather than "V-shaped," with the economy continuing to decline sharply for some time.

But despite his official line, the Treasury chief is understood to believe that the Carter administration forecast of a mild recession — in which inflation-adjusted economic activity would decline only 0.4 percent from the fourth quarter of 1979 to the fourth quarter of 1980 — will have to be revised downward during the July economic policy review.

At this point, most White House economists say they would expect the recession to be about average by post-World War II standards, with the economy shrinking 2 percent to 3 percent from the peak of the business cycle to the trough.

But increasing numbers of business forecasters are beginning to fear that the recession could be worse, perhaps equaling or surpassing the severity of the 1973-1975 slump. That was the worst recession since the Depression, with the economy declining 5.7 percent.

"Healing Aspects" Seen

The Treasury secretary is aware of all this. However, he observed, administration and private forecasters have constantly underestimated the basic strength of the economy in recent years. And he argued that the current, sharp decline in economic activity could have "some healing aspects."

Japan's Trade Deficit Widens

TOKYO, May 19 (AP-DJ) — Japan's current account deficit widened to \$1.89 billion in April, from a \$1.24 billion deficit in March, and from a \$258 million deficit in the like year-earlier month, the Finance Ministry announced today in a preliminary report.

The country's balance on current account, which has remained in the red consistently since July last year, reached a record deficit of \$3.37 billion in January. The amount of the deficit, however, had been slowly declining in February and March.

Overall payments in April were in deficit by \$5.36 billion, up from a deficit of \$2.53 billion in the prior month, and \$2.97 billion in the corresponding month in 1979.

The April trade balance was in deficit by \$830 million, widening sharply from a \$43 million deficit in the previous month. The April deficit compared with a \$310 million surplus in the like year-earlier month.

Exports in April on the balance

Japan Officials Dampen Bank Hopes on Lending

TOKYO, May 19 (AP-DJ) — Japanese banks are beginning to hold out cautious hope for permission to resume yen-based lending to overseas borrowers this year.

The outlook reflects the recent recovery of the yen on foreign-exchange markets and signs of a narrowing in the country's payments deficit. Concern about the Japanese currency's weakness and an outflow of capital has led the government to severely restrict Japanese banks' yen-based overseas lending since last autumn.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Company	1979	1978
France		
Imetal		
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	40.30	36.10
Profits		
United States		
Pennsylvania (J.C.)		
1st Quarter	1979	1978
Revenue	2,350	2,330
Profits	14.5	35.3
Per share	0.21	0.51
Germany		
Sears, Roebuck		
1st Quarter	1979	1978
Revenue	5,500	5,310
Profits	59.0	150.0
Per Share	0.19	0.47



U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller at a press conference.

the fever is quick, the recovery is earlier."

Mr. Miller said he believes that "the back of inflationary expectations" has been broken and that this is reflected in the rapid decline in interest rates.

Mr. Miller said that he expects monetary policy to play the major role in combating recession, with the Fed allowing interest rates to continue to drop and moving to increase money supply growth while remaining within its current targets. He characterized current money growth rates as "way below" the central bank's targets. "So there is room for [the money growth rate] to expand somewhat and still stay within the target," he said.

Any consideration of a tax cut, he added, should not come until it is clear in the budget-making and appropriations process on Capitol Hill

NYSE Prices Close Mixed

NEW YORK, May 19 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed today with strong demand for some oil issues offset by uncertainty in the market about interest rates and what the Federal Reserve would do tomorrow at its open-market committee meeting, analysts said.

They noted that while the Dow Jones industrial average was up 4.01 points to close at \$30.89, de-

British Output Declines 1.18% On Broad Front

LONDON, May 19 (AP-DJ) — Britain's seasonally adjusted output in all industries fell by 1.18 percent in March, 1980, with output in the manufacturing industries alone showing a fall of 2.4 percent, provisional data released today by the Central Statistical Office showed.

In commenting on the data, the office said the steel strike in the beginning of 1980 was largely responsible. However, a spokesman added that output fell in most manufacturing sectors, especially textiles.

The spokesman said it was not possible to tell if the figures showed the beginning of a long-term trend or a temporary setback.

Compared with a year earlier, the all-industries output in March was 3.6 percent lower. The manufacturing industries alone showed a fall in output of 8.6 percent from a year earlier.

Seasonally adjusted, and on the basis of 1975 equaling 100, the index of production for all industries fell to 108.9 from a revised 110.2 in February, and was lower than 113 in March, 1979.

On the same basis, the index measuring the output of the manufacturing industry alone was at 98.1 in March, down from 100.5 in February and down from 107.4 in the like year-earlier month.

The central statistical office reported that the average industrial output for all industries fell 2.2 percent in the first quarter of 1980 from the previous quarter.

U.S. Incomes Post Slight Rise

By Andrew M. Nibley

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI) — Held back by rising unemployment, the personal income of Americans increased by only a fraction of a percentage point in April for the poorest performance since the last recession five years ago, the government said today.

The Commerce Department said personal income rose a meager 0.02 percent last month to an annual rate of \$2.07 trillion. This followed increases of 0.4 percent in March and 0.7 percent in February.

In another economic report, the Federal Reserve Board said U.S. factories were operating at their lowest capacity in more than three years in April. The nation's central bank said U.S. factories operated at 81 percent of capacity last month — the lowest rate since February, 1977, when factories were operating at 80.4 percent of capacity.

The board said automobile assembly plants were operating about 40 percent below the capacity level they achieved late in 1978, while manufacturers of rubber, metals, plastics and construction products are off about 10 percent from their highs of more than a year ago.

The small April personal income figure represented the worst performance for Americans' personal

income since July, 1975, when income registered a \$1.5 billion decline. At that time, the U.S. was caught in the middle of the most severe economic downturn since the Depression.

The Commerce Department said a "sharp drop in employment and a decline in average weekly hours" were primarily responsible for making the increase in income so small.

Earlier this month, the Labor Department reported that the nation's jobless rate soared from 6.2 percent to 7 percent last month as the long-awaited recession finally took hold.

Because of this sudden surge in unemployment, private wages and salaries for all Americans declined 0.6 percent or \$8.8 billion in April, the Commerce Department said. In March, wages and salaries had increased 0.7 percent.

The advent of the recession also forced Americans to change their spending and saving habits. Last year, consumer spending remained strong as Americans took money out of their savings accounts to maintain their standard of living.

But in April, according to the Commerce Department, that pattern changed.

Personal outlays declined 0.2 percent or \$2.7 billion in April, an about-face from the 0.4 percent or \$6.4 billion increase the month before.

The department said purchases of durable goods — those products that last longer than three years — fell \$11.6 billion last month. A good portion of the decline was due to lagging auto sales, the department said.

But Americans also slowed down their spending on non-durable goods which include such day-to-day essentials as food, gasoline and clothing. The department said spending for non-durables rose only \$1.2 billion in April, compared to \$5.9 billion in March.

But as Americans cut back on their spending, they put more of their income aside. The department said personal savings — which plunged to historic lows last year — rose 5.6 percent to \$73.3 billion in April.

'80 Current Account In Balance, Swiss Say

ZURICH, May 19 (AP-DJ) — For the first time since 1965, Switzerland's current account will not show a surplus this year, but rather should be in equilibrium, the Swiss National Bank said today.

A sharp deterioration in the trade balance, with the other accounts largely unchanged, would be the key factor, it explained.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 19, 1980 excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	S.F.	S.P.	S.K.
Amsterdam	1.976	4.515	109.33	47.145	2.225	—	—	—
Berlin	2.025	4.632	110.55	48.155	2.225	—	—	—
Frankfurt	1.976	4.515	109.33	47.145	2.225	—	—	—
London	1.976	4.515	109.33	47.145	2.225	—	—	—
Paris	1.976	4.515	109.33	47.145	2.225	—	—	—
Stockholm	1.976	4.515	109.33	47.145	2.225	—	—	—
Zurich	1.976	4.515	109.33	47.145	2.225	—	—	—

Dollar values

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	S.F.	S.P.	S.K.
Amsterdam	1.976	4.515	109.33	47.145	2.225	—	—	—
Berlin	2.025	4.632	110.55	48.155	2.225	—	—	—
Frankfurt	1.976	4.515	109.33	47.145	2.225	—	—	—
London	1.976	4.515	109.33	47.145	2.225	—	—	—
Paris	1.976	4.515	109.33	47.145	2.225	—	—	—
Stockholm	1.976	4.515	109.33	47.145	2.225	—	—	—
Zurich	1.976	4.515	109.33	47.145	2.225	—	—	—

Source: 1.0000 Irish L.
(a) Commercial bank; (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound; (*) Units of 100; (x) Units of 1,000.

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May 1980

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Richardson Securities of Canada	Merrill Lynch, Royal Securities Limited	Midland Doherty Limited
Nesbitt Thomson Securities Limited	Houston Willoughby Limited	Greenshields Incorporated
Pitfield Mackay Ross Limited	Walwyn Stodgell Cochran Murray Limited	Equitable Securities Limited
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May 19, 1980

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ALLIANCE INT'L CO. Bk of Bermuda Secs		Other Funds	
(a) Alliance Int'l Co. Bk of Bermuda Secs	Value		
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:			
(a) Barbank	\$F 9796	(a) Alexander Finesse LP	\$18.84
(b) Barbank	\$F 9432	(a) Trustco Int'l Pk (AEIF)	\$1015.95
(c) Grabber	\$F 9440	(a) Trustco Int'l Pk (AEIF)	\$17.01
(d) Grabber	\$F 9440	(a) Bankendat - Issue Pk	\$F 125.03
(e) Grabber	\$F 9440	(a) CANIT	\$15.54
(f) Grabber	\$F 9440	(a) Capital Reinforced	LF 125.03
BANQUE WOV ERNST & CIE:		(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(a) CEF Fund	\$F 1474	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(b) CEF Fund	\$F 1474	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(c) CEF Fund	\$F 1474	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(d) CEF Fund	\$F 1474	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
BERTHANNIA TRUST MGMT. (CI) Ltd:		(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(a) Universal Credit Trust	\$150.50	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(b) Universal Credit Trust	\$150.50	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(c) Universal Credit Trust	\$150.50	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:		(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(a) Capital Int'l Fund	\$29.31	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(b) Capital Int'l Fund	\$29.31	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(c) Capital Int'l Fund	\$29.31	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
CREDIT SUISSE:		(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(a) Credit Suisse	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(b) Credit Suisse	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(c) Credit Suisse	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(d) Credit Suisse	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(e) Credit Suisse	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(f) Credit Suisse	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(g) Credit Suisse	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(h) Credit Suisse	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(i) Credit Suisse	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(j) Credit Suisse	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(k) Credit Suisse	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(l) Credit Suisse	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(m) Credit Suisse	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(n) Credit Suisse	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(o) Credit Suisse	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(p) Credit Suisse	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(q) Credit Suisse	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(r) Credit Suisse	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(s) Credit Suisse	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(t) Credit Suisse	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(u) Credit Suisse	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(v) Credit Suisse	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(w) Credit Suisse	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(x) Credit Suisse	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(y) Credit Suisse	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(z) Credit Suisse	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
DEUTSCHE BANK AG:		(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(a) Deutsche Bank AG	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(b) Deutsche Bank AG	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(c) Deutsche Bank AG	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(d) Deutsche Bank AG	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(e) Deutsche Bank AG	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(f) Deutsche Bank AG	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(g) Deutsche Bank AG	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(h) Deutsche Bank AG	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(i) Deutsche Bank AG	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
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(k) Deutsche Bank AG	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(l) Deutsche Bank AG	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(m) Deutsche Bank AG	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(n) Deutsche Bank AG	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(o) Deutsche Bank AG	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(p) Deutsche Bank AG	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(q) Deutsche Bank AG	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(r) Deutsche Bank AG	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(s) Deutsche Bank AG	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(t) Deutsche Bank AG	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(u) Deutsche Bank AG	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(v) Deutsche Bank AG	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(w) Deutsche Bank AG	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(x) Deutsche Bank AG	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(y) Deutsche Bank AG	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03
(z) Deutsche Bank AG	\$F 990.75	(a) Capital Reinforced	\$125.03

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, May 16, 1980

[illegible]

New French Debt
PARIS, May 19 (AP)—The French government will float a 10 billion-franc (about \$1.9 billion) venture loan on the domestic market on June 3, the Economy Ministry announced today.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

(Continued from Page 15)

ESCORTS & GUIDES

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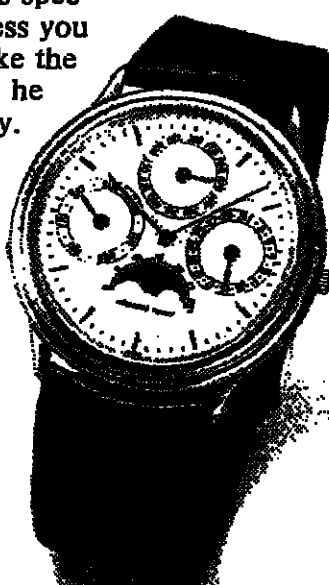
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Index

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Y

DO YOU GET THE FEELING WE'VE HAD THIS EXACT SAME CONVERSATION BEFORE?

GOSH, YES, DO YOU?

...NOW THAT WAS DIFFERENT.

HONEY, I DON'T HAVE TIME FOR BREAKFAST!

YOU HAVE PLENTY OF TIME—I SET THE CLOCK BACK A HALF HOUR

WHEN YOU SET THE CLOCK BACK YOU'RE LATE BEFORE YOU START!

ARE YOU SURE? YES!

YOUNG & RUBICAM

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Panel 1: A boy in a football kit is kicked into the air by a giant hand. Panel 2: The boy lands in a doorway, looking dazed. Panel 3: A boy in a school uniform walks past him. Panel 4: The boy in uniform continues walking, looking back at the boy in the doorway.

Panel 2 speech bubble: "SO THIS IS THE THANKS I GET FOR SELECTIN' YOU FOR THE RUGBY TEAM AT YOUR AGE?"

Panel 3 speech bubble: "IT WAS NOTHIN' PERSONAL, EH. TACKLE YOU WERE JUST PRACTICIN' A BIT OF MEANNESS FOR SATURDAY, RIGHT?"

Panel 4: The boy in uniform continues walking, looking back at the boy in the doorway.

Panel 4 footer: "© 1988 Galt House Publications Ltd. All Rights Reserved. Published by Galt House Publications Ltd." "5/20"

THERE IS A LEAPER ON THE CASTLE WALL!

DON'T DO IT!

GIVE ME ONE GOOD REASON WHY I SHOULDN'T!

YOU'RE RIGHT OVER MY ROSE BUSHES

© 1994 by Dave Coverly

YES, THANK YOU! I THOUGHT DR. ROSS MIGHT BE THERE.

WE KISS DID WITH HIS ANSWERING SERVICE AND LEFT A NUMBER WHERE HE CAN BE REACHED.

GOOD!

FIVE MINUTES AGO, REX! THEY'RE GOING TO DINNER! SAY, IT LOOKS AS THOUGH JUNE'S FINALLY GOT A LIVE ONE! I LIKE HIM--

DICK TRACY

THE GERALD R. FORD PRO-AM SUMMER BATHLON? WHAT IS A SUMMER BATHLON, Z.Z?

IT'S A COMBINATION GOLF AND TANNING EVENT.

IT'S ONE OF THE MOST PRESTIGIOUS EVENTS OF ITS KIND. USUALLY, ONLY TOP LEISURE SPECIALISTS LIKE BRUCE JENNER ARE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE.

IN PAST YEARS, SOME OF THE TRULY LEGENDARY TANNERS HAVE BEEN SHOWCASED AT VICTORIA BATHLON - THE '87 SHARITA TAN, THE '88 CHUCK TAN, THE '87 AND WILLIAMS TAN..

YOU MEAN TANNISTS HAVE GOOD AND BAD YEARS?

SURE. EVEN THE BEST. IN GEORGE HAMILTON'S 83 TANNING A HUGE SCANDAL.

JUMBLE.

by Herri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles,
one letter to each square, to form
four ordinary words.

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LUTEL □ □ □ □ □

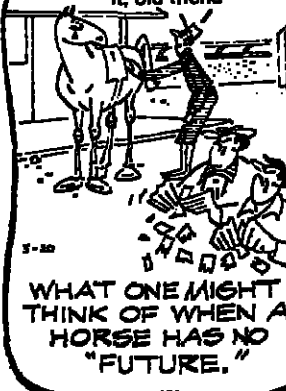
YASILE □ □ □ □ □

YORPOL □ □ □ □ □

Print answer here: "□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □"

Now arrange the circled letters to
form the surprise answer, as sug-
gested by the above cartoon.

(Answers provided)



DENNIS THE MENACE

© 1994 HUNTER HARRIS

KITTEN
5-20

"WHAT'S WRONG WITH THIS DARN OL' ORANGE JUICE?"

"IT'S GRAPEFRUIT JUICE!"

THE OAK AND THE CALF
Sketches of Literary Life in the Soviet Union
By Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn.
Translated from the Russian by Harry Willets.
Harper & Row. 568 pp. \$15.95.
Reviewed by John Leonard

IMAGINE that in 1961 you are the editor of the leading literary magazine in the Soviet Union, dedicated to liberal reform of the state, hoping that Nikita Khrushchev meant what he said at the 22nd Party Congress. A manuscript lands on your desk, typed single-spaced, on both sides of every sheet of paper. It will be called "One Day in the Life of a Doctor" and you will publish it, and the author will become famous. But who is this Solzhenitsyn and what does he really want? You will die, many years and many arguments later, without knowing for sure, because he will never be entirely straight with you.

Alexander Tvardovsky, the editor of *Novy Mir*, thought he was dealing with a provincial schoolteacher, a survivor of the prison camps, a brave and talented writer. How was he to know that Solzhenitsyn was a disfidelm of liberal reform and a moral reformer, of Novy Mir and Marx and Lenin? How was he the last of the Old Believers, a Dostoyevskian who wanted to make history, a bearded witness who came to think of himself as a sovereign power, "a sword made sharp to smite the unclean forces, an enchanted sword to cleave and disperse"?

—A. WOLF, of *Komsomolskiy*

It was bound to be a difficult editorial relationship, rather as if Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini had signed on as a cub reporter for the New Republic. Tvardovsky's troubles came along already as a censorship, Khrushchev's failing health, and much worse in times of stress—without the addition of a God-haunted dissembler who prided himself on being "a whiff of ammonia in the nostrils" of "those dried-up brains" and "fungoids" and "wolf-jawed police spies" with "their basilisk glare and their swift, cruel brooms," who constituted the apparatus of the state. And Solzhenitsyn simply couldn't tolerate Tvardovsky's cautious, his vacillations, his institutional maneuverings. For Solzhenitsyn, every institution in the Soviet Union except *samizdat* was a prison camp, and every Russian was either a fungoid or a zek (political prisoner).

Solzhenitsyn attributes this mental attitude to him as "an amalgamation of lean-to's and annexes." It begins with Tvardovsky's reading "Ivan Denisovich" and ends with Solzhenitsyn's forced "expatriation." The "ool" is the Soviet Union; the "call" is the author himself; a zek of genius, a player against the odds, a creature as much of his

that he himself kept alive Chukhotka and those who objected to a fellow writer's cry from their wretched union. The West gets its usual lumps, as Solzhenitsyn acknowledges, that its engines of publicity careers and lives.

As for Tvardovsky, we at that he was in constant motion between his dossier and his More tellingly, he felt threats Moscow intersections. "He had the habit of moving about streets, except by car. A man to riding in a car cannot make a poet out of me," he said. "And yet, when a man in the Navy Mid staff at eye Solzhenitsyn manuscript to the "didactic passages were jagged rocks breaking the surface of the novel." Tvard immediately interrupted: there! That's a feature of his Says Solzhenitsyn: "That's a of editor he could be!"

Thoroughly Decent Man

That's the kind of editor outously was a, thoroughly man. His problem, like that brothers Medvedev, was thus believed in the Revolution didn't believe in God. Solzhenitsyn cannot be said to have been his first editor. Indeed, they a comparison of the two. The first editor, the mission "to sound the world with news from Gulag — the tens of millions dead and dying — by means, possible. "They, and others, did not owe its existence. Solzhenitsyn, and our camp culture makes millions of minds of its own, so that he has returned from the world and never gives up its dead, and to swear loyalty either to God or to Tvardovsky."

Self-serving as this may Solzhenitsyn; nevertheless, nothing of himself in saying knows the parts of him that not like to read and editors in for his books. He is not to a vengeance on Lenin. There it takes over to report, with hilarity, his final arrest. It is a witness is always an impostor; an albatross, a scandal. "On the host in gleaming casques, we not from the sea, only possible, and figuratively." He says in his books, preserved by faithful generous friends, would rise our bodies." The body all books are with us now, the are in Afghanistan.

John Leonard is on the site of New York Times

Napoleonic Skeletons Discovered in VIENNA (AP) — Working for a new airport plan, we found 47 men's skeletons from French soldiers from the 1809 battle of Aspern.

The skeletons will be buried with military honors in Central Europe in this anniversary of the battle.

BRIDGE

A BRIDGE question without an answer is this: What is the ideal age for a serious tournament player? One might pick the 30s and 40s, when there has been time to acquire the experience and yet the stamina required for long hours of fierce concentration has not been impaired by age. But there are so many exceptions that generalizing is dangerous.

At one end of the scale are the veterans who learned the game in its first decade, from 1926 to 1936. Some of them—in their 70s—are still in contention for titles, their powers apparently undiminished. At the other end are a few youngsters in their very early 20s who are making the 30-year-olds wonder whether they are over the hill.

On the diagrammed deal, a crowded auction left South—a leading member of this young guard—struggling in three no-trump doubled. After a light third-seat opening of one spade on his right, he overcalled one no-trump and heard West jump to three clubs. That bid might have been made on the first round of the auction, but West belonged to the school of thought that will not take pre-emptive action

while holding a four-card suit that might offer an alternate tract.

North tried three heart. South carried on to three no-trump doubled, partly because opponents seemed to be of game value, and partly because he had hopes of establishing suit. From his angle the chance of a "telephone" was a penalty in four figures.

As it turned out, the opening was crucial. West made the choice of the club queen, proved to be fatal. East, the ace and, shifted to a second, South won his king, returned a low diamond to East, took his ace and ari-spade. South took the ace. West held a singleton and led a heart. West had and the queen—win in the winning spade finesse and spade lead left this position:

NORTH
 ♠ 10
 ♥ KJ975
 ♦ 8
 ♣ A—
 WEST
 ♠ 7
 ♥ A75
 ♦ 10—
 ♣ J98

EAST
 ♠ Q7
 ♥ 10—
 ♦ C975
 ♣ —
 SOUTH
 ♠ 7
 ♥ QJ
 ♦ K94

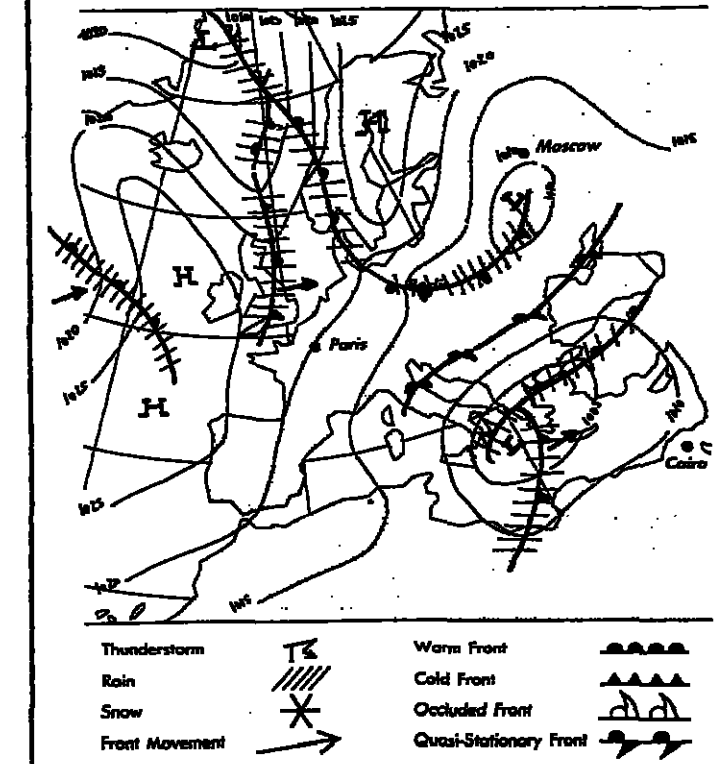
When South cashed his winners, West was left choice to throw two hearts. South led a heart. He all club jack to win and score tricks with the king-mace of trumps, the double. Which move, perhaps, should have relied on go of a winner lead, the four of spades. Lead and score from the hand and the king lead of the queen, the hand been no end of a

West led the club queen.

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	79	64	Fair	MADRID	79	64	Fair
AMSTERDAM	71	70	Fair	MIAMI	79	64	Fair
ANIKARA	23	72	Cloudy	MILAN	79	64	Foggy
ATHENS	27	72	Cloudy	MONTREAL	14	61	Cloudy
BEIRUT	77	41	Stormy	MOSCOW	77	67	Fair
BELGRADE	15	59	Overcast	MUNICH	12	64	Cloudy
BERLIN	71	70	Foggy	NEW YORK	23	72	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	71	70	Fair	NICE	17	63	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	78	78	Cloudy	OSLO	14	64	Fair
BUDAPEST	16	61	Stormy	PARIS	23	72	Fair
CASABLANCA	61	70	Cloudy	PRAGUE	17	63	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	71	68	Fair	ROME	14	64	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Foggy	SOFIA	14	57	Stormy
DUBLIN	18	64	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	11	52	Fair
EDINBURGH	48	64	Fair	TEHRAN	27	67	Fair
FLORENCE	64	64	Foggy	TEL AVIV	29	64	Foggy
FRANKFURT	26	68	Fair	TOKYO	27	67	Fair
GENEVA	16	61	Fair	TUNIS	12	59	Stormy
HELSINKI	41	61	Overcast	VIENNA	14	61	Fair
HOUSTON	28	62	Rain	WARSAW	18	64	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	23	72	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	26	79	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	72	Cloudy	ZURICH	15	59	Foggy
LEIRION	23	72	Fair				
LONDON	23	72	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	23	72	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 7:00 a.m. GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT and Tokyo at 2300 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday

U.S. Viewers Said to Misapprehend Substantial Parts of TV Broadcasts

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., May 19 (LAT) — A study released here concludes that television viewers usually misunderstand between a quarter and a third of a broadcast — whether it is news, entertainment, a commercial or public service programming.

Released by the American Association of Advertising Agencies, the report also indicates that commercials are more likely to be understood than entertainment and news broadcasts.

The \$160,000 project provides the first systematic examination of the extent and nature of miscomprehension of TV broadcasts. The study was conducted by Prof. Jacob Jacoby of Purdue University.

The research involved 2,700 viewers between 13 and 65 in 12 geographically dispersed markets. They reviewed selected news and entertainment programming, commercials and public-service announcements.

The study also found that more than 90 percent of viewers fail to understand some part of what they see, no matter what kind of broadcast they are watching.

Strike 'Extremely Likely'

Baseball Talks Recessed

by Jane Leavy

NEW YORK, May 19 (UPI) — Major League Baseball owners and players' representatives met for a second day of talks today, but a federal mediator said the talks were recessed.

The subject of yesterday's talks was the owners' proposal that negotiations and the baseball season continue, subject to two conditions set forth by the owners: first, that a new contract, whenever it is reached, would apply retroactively to the beginning of the 1980 season; and second, that they would not demand an increase in the players' salaries before the start of next season.

In a prepared statement, Ray Goss, executive director of the players' association, said he would not accept the owners' proposal. "With these proposals on the negotiating table, there is no need for the players in the continuing negotiations."

There is no factual reason for the interruption of the championship season, Goss said. "After the talks broke off, Miller said, 'They wanted to know what were the deficiencies of their not-

Representatives of the players and the owners met across a conference table for less than five minutes. The remainder of the two sessions was spent in separate meetings with the mediators."

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in Blanks Phillies and Strikes Out 10

From Agency Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA, May 19 (UPI) — Nolan Ryan, who pitched a three-hitter and struck out 10 batters, led the Philadelphia Phillies to a 3-0 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers.

In the first inning, Ryan struck out three batters. In the second, he struck out two more. In the third, he struck out three more.

Ryan's performance was a career high for him. He has now struck out 10 batters in a game three times.

The Phillies' victory was their first since May 12. They are now 10 games out of first place in the National League East.

The Dodgers' loss was their first since May 12. They are now 10 games out of first place in the National League West.

The Phillies' victory was a significant one for them. They have now won three games in a row.

The Dodgers' loss was a significant one for them. They have now lost three games in a row.

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The Dodgers' loss was their first since May 12. They are now 10 games out of first place in the National League West.

The Phillies' victory was a significant one for them. They have now won three games in a row.

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ing proposal, by which I mean their proposal that the players continue to work under a 4-year-old agreement."

Miller said the owners' proposal is "a clear attempt to con the players into playing the rest of the season with no improvements whatsoever and no assurances that any would be made. While the owners collect what 1980 gives them, the players are stuck with 1976 conditions."

Miller said that the owners' suggestion of an April, 1980 deadline was an attempt "to get the players to strike when the owners prefer the strike, in April, when gate receipts are lowest."

As for the owners' promise of retroactivity, Miller said, "If I offer zero retroactivity, it's still zero."

The talks have made zero progress on the owners' demand for compensation for the signing of free agents, the roadblock in the negotiations.

Under the 1976 agreement, the only compensation awarded to a team losing a free agent is a choice in the amateur draft. Under the owners' new proposal, if a premium free agent — one selected by seven or more teams and among the leaders at his position — is signed, the club signing him may protect 15 players. The club losing him can select anyone else from the other team's roster. For a free agent selected by seven or more teams but not among the leaders at his position, the club will be able to protect 18 players.

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Daley Thompson clears the pole vault on his way to a record.

Thompson Exceeds Decathlon Record

GOETZIS, Austria, May 19 (AP) — Daley Thompson of Britain set a world record of 8,622 points in the decathlon in competition here yesterday.

His achievement broke the record of 8,618 points established by Bruce Jenner of the United States at the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal.

The 21-year-old Thompson kept the battle going to the very finish. The minimum necessary to better Jenner's record was 4,260.00 for the final event — the 1,500-meter run — and he ran a 4:25.49.

"I have come here to qualify for the Olympic Games in Moscow," Thompson said as he arrived for the meet. Barring a possible boycott of the Moscow Olympics by Britain, the national limit to qualify for the Olympic decathlon would have been 7,750 points.

Thompson had had his sights on a record last year at a track meet in West Germany, but he failed because of borrowed equipment in the pole vault.

His intermediate total for the first five events here — 100-meter dash, long jump, shotput, high jump and 400-meter run — was 4,486 points.

Yesterday, Thompson was second in the 110-meter hurdles in 14.37 seconds; a poor 10th in the discus with 141 feet; first in the pole vault with 16-1; third in the javelin with 214-6 and eighth in the 1,500 meters with 4:25.49.

On Saturday, Thompson ran a 10:55-second 100-meter dash; made a long jump of 25-4; a shotput of 47-5; a high jump of 6-11 and ran the 400 meters in 48.04 seconds.

Thompson had teamed with Clarke as a junior on the Finn Flon (Manitoba) Bombers, obtained him in a trade before the 1974-75 season. The following season he scored 61 goals, Barber scored 50 and Clarke scored 30.

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The Preakness Mugging

BALTIMORE, May 19 (UPI) — First LeRoy Jolley examined Genuine Risk to make sure she still had a leg on each corner after her bout with Codex in the 105th Preakness Stakes. She did. Then the trainer of the Kentucky Derby winner walked over to congratulate Wayne Lucas, trainer of Codex, the colt that had bullied the filly at the top of Pimlico's home stretch and beaten her by almost five lengths.

"Maybe what happened affected the result," Jolley told Lucas, "and maybe it didn't. Your horse went on from there, now didn't it?"

Then he joined Mrs. Jolley for a drive to Washington to have dinner with Bert and Diana Firestone, the filly's owners. They got lost and wound up dining in a fast-food joint.

"As somebody said," the trainer recalled this rainy morning, "it was that kind of day: Ben Cohen had his pocket picked and the filly got mugged."

Ben Cohen, treasurer of Pimlico, is a worrywart in crowds who is always warning women. "Watch your purse, be careful." So Saturday, in the biggest crowd that ever saw a sporting event in Maryland — 83,455 — he got rolled, while out on the track, Genuine Risk had her purse snatched. The purse was \$180,600.

While the Jolleys were settling for hamburgers, Codex was dining heartily in the comfort of his stall. "He dived into the oat bucket," Lucas said. "Usually after a race we put him on high-rations but he was so hungry we gave him the whole thing."

"In my heart," Lucas said, "I know we had the best horse. Two weeks from now it won't be nearly so dramatic. After all, this was the last race. There'll be other races at other distances."

Both horses will ship to Belmont and probably the battle of the sexes will be resumed in the Belmont Stakes June 7. Codex is definitely committed to the mile-and-a-half windup of the Triple Crown series. Now that Genuine Risk has lost forever her chance to become the first female to win the three-tiered diadem, Jolley and the Firestones are reserving judgment but Jolley, remarking that he had a large field, said they would "think about it. Right now the chance is 50-50."

"Were you upset?" LeRoy was asked. "I get upset easily," he said. "I was upset. I feel better this morning. At least, the filly is all right."

Did he think Genuine Risk could have won without interference? "Well," he said, "something happened. What happened raised a controversy that may subside in an hour or two. There can be no question that Codex, on the lead, bore wide entering the stretch and carried Genuine Risk out to the middle of the track. Probably they bumped lightly. The filly was making a strong move and might have gone on past. Maybe not."

"When he saw her come to us," Angel Cordero said of his mount, Codex, "he took off like a fresh horse."

Still, when they came together, Genuine Risk faltered for an instant.

Transactions

BASEBALL. American League. BALTIMORE ORIOLES—Reached agreement with Doug DeCinces, third baseman, on a three-year contract worth \$1.5 million. KANSAS CITY ROYALS—Purchased the contract of Jeff Tatum, pitcher, from Omaha of the American Association. Offered Bobby Derom, outfielder, to Omaha.

HOCKEY. Montreal Hockey League. HARTFORD WHITES—Signed Dave Keon, center, to a one-year contract.

2 Flyers Out. UNIONDALE, N.Y., May 19 (AP) — Paul Holmgren, a Flyer right wing who injured his left knee in Saturday night's 6-2 loss to the Islanders, will miss the game tonight and is "questionable" for the remaining games in the Stanley Cup final, as is defenseman Jim Watson.

Holmgren left the Nassau Coliseum with the leg in a cast. Watson, who suffered a hairline fracture of his left collarbone during the Flyers' quarterfinal series against the New York Rangers, "reaggravated" the injury with 37 seconds left in the first period.

But now, says Barber, the left wing, "you can just call us the Old Line."

Not that old. Clarke and Leach are only 30, Barber is only 27. What makes them seem older is that Clarke and Leach have been in the NHL for a decade, Barber for almost that long. But each is old enough to know better than to compete without a helmet, especially on the Flyers, who often revert to their traditional high-stick style.

More than most players, Clarke would seem to need all the protection he can get. A diabetic, the wiry center stands 5 feet 10 inches and weighs 185 pounds. Somehow he has missed only 19 games in his 11 seasons.

But his face has not missed many sticks. As he stood at his locker after a recent game, he had an angry welt over his right eye, another welt across his left cheek under an old, thin scar, and a reddish scarp along the left side of his nose.

"I did wear a helmet in juniors and we probably all should wear one," Clarke said. "But I get my back up a little about them. If some of the owners don't want the fighting and the high sticking, they shouldn't force the players to wear helmets."

Waiver Needed. Beginning with the recent season, every NHL rookie must wear a helmet. Those players in the league before last June 1 are exempt, providing each signs a waiver granting the NHL freedom from liability for a head injury, as Clarke, Leach and Barber did.

"If the rules called for a player to be thrown out of a game for fighting or high sticking, no player would do it," Clarke said. "I don't think most of the fans want to see it either now, not after watching the Olympics this year. I'm not a pacifist, but they tend to give more penalties for a fight where a guy probably won't get hurt than they do for high sticking, where a guy can get seriously hurt."

Barber does not wear a helmet because "it's too hot, whenever I've worn one in practice, the sweat always runs down into my eyes." Leach also complains that a helmet is "too hot for me," although the right wing wore one for a few games to protect a gash on his skull when he was with the California Golden Seals earlier in his NHL career. Then the Flyers, knowing that he

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stant and Jacinto Vasquez, her rider, hesitated in his drive. It seldom improves any runner's chances to be knocked off stride by a bigger rival. Both boys were whipping right-handed. Vasquez thought Cordero's whip hit the filly's head.

"He could have come in if he wanted to," Cordero said of Vasquez, "but he chose to go outside."

Others insisted that a foul was a foul was a foul and the winner's number should have come down. The rules say a rider must maintain a straight course. In effect, the three stewards asked how straight is straight on an oval track. They saw Codex bear out but they saw no contact, didn't light the "inquiry" sign and found no reason to support Vasquez's foul claim.

Starting with the first Preakness on May 27, 1873, Pimlico stewards have never seen a winner of the stakes commit an actionable foul. First time past the clubhouse in 1969, Arts and Letters was pinched back by Majestic Prince and an accomplice named Al Hattab broke stride and had to come on from sixth place to lose by a head to Majestic Prince. Brailio Beza, the rider on Arts and Letters, said it cost him mount two lengths.

"It didn't help him any," the steward said, rejecting Beza's claim, "but it didn't cost him all that much." If it cost him only inches, it cost him the race.

"I watched two reruns," Lucas said yesterday. "One looked like a foul, the other didn't."

Foul or fair, Codex ran a splendid race, only a fifth of a second behind the track record. Genuine Risk is a gallant lady. It is hoped they meet again in the Belmont. Their rivalry is still alive, though chivalry is dead.

Roma Wins Soccer Cup. ROME, May 19 (UPI) — Roma won the Italian soccer cup by beating Torino, 3-2, in a penalty kick shoot-out before 60,000 fans at the Rome Olympic Stadium.

Lietzke Edges Crenshaw By a Shot in Colonial Golf. FORT WORTH, Texas, May 19 (UPI) — Bruce Lietzke, 20-foot birdie putt at the final hole yesterday gave him a one-shot victory over Ben Crenshaw in the Colonial National Invitation and halted the three-tournament winning streak of Tom Watson.

Lietzke survived the pressure of 36 holes on the final day and rallied after finally losing the lead on the back nine to Crenshaw, who appeared to have forced a playoff by making a scrambling par at the 18th hole.

But Lietzke wiped out Crenshaw's effort with a putt that brought him his fifth tour victory and his first since the 1979 Tucson Open.

Lietzke shot rounds of 71 and 69 yesterday for a 72-hole total of 9-under 271 over the wooded Colonial Country Club course.

Watson in Tie. Crenshaw shot 70-69 over the final two rounds to wind up at 272. Jeff Mitchell finished third at 273 after a fourth-round 65. Then came Watson, tied with Doug Tewell for fourth place at 274.

Watson was going after his fourth successive victory — something only two other golfers in the history of the PGA have accomplished. And he was also after a bonus prize of \$200,000, established this year for the possible winner of both the Byron Nelson Golf Classic and the Colonial.

French Rugby Victory. MOSCOW, May 19 (AP) — France beat the Soviet Union, 18-7, here yesterday to win the annual Rugby Union championship of the Continental European countries. Romania ranks second, and the other positions will be decided by the Soviet-Polish match next Sunday.

Lead Evaporates. Lietzke led for the entire tournament until Crenshaw ran in a birdie putt at the par-3 13th. At that point Lietzke appeared to be sagging, but he scrambled for excellent pars at the 14th and 15th holes.

Then he knocked his tee shot at the par-3 16th to within a foot of the hole for a birdie that moved him back into a tie with Crenshaw. Two pars by Lietzke and Crenshaw at No. 17 set up the conclusion.

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